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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

REVIEW OF THE WEEK,	63
FINANCIAL REVIEW,	66
EDITORIALS:	
Free Trade Politics in Pennsylvania,	66
Land Purchase for Ireland,	67
SPECIAL ARTICLES:	
Socialism and Flowers,	67
A Leader in the Oxford Movements,	68
WEEKLY NOTES,	69
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:	
Paris Notes,	70
ART:	
Illustrations of Objects in the Industrial Exhibition,	71
REVIEWS:	
Romanes's "Mental Evolution in Man,"	72
Klemm's "European Schools,"	73
Van Rensselaer's "Six Portraits,"	73
Heimburg's "Lora, the Major's Daughter,"	73
Harris's "Daddy Jake the Runaway, and Other Stories,"	74
Bilgrim's "Involuntary Idleness,"	74
Briefer Notices,	74
AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS,	75
SCIENCE NOTES,	75
AMERICAN RIGHTS IN BEHRING SEA,	76
PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED,	77
DRIFT,	77

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THE AMERICAN.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE defeat of General Mahone, in Virginia, is the most notable event of the elections of Tuesday, and closely following that comes the Democratic break through the Republican lines in Iowa. Governor Foraker's defeat in Ohio had been feared, if not anticipated. The victory of Tammany over the Fusion ticket in New York city repeats the experiences of former years, and the failure of the Independent movement in Baltimore is much to be regretted.

Outside of the events thus summarized there is nothing of serious importance in the off year elections. New Jersey stands where it did; the spirited fight of General Grubb was against too great odds to give much hope of success. The majority in Massachusetts for Mr. Brackett is small, but the circumstances of his nomination and the energy of his opponent had created more than a possibility that there might be none at all. It has not been many years since, for a single term, the Governor of Massachusetts was a Democrat.—William Gaston.

LOOKING more particularly at some of these results, it is to be said of the majority against Mahone in Virginia that a large part of it represents unfair and fraudulent means. It is plain that on a fair poll he could not have carried the State, but the feeling aroused by his candidacy was so intense that the result has been made overwhelming by "gouging" of all sorts. (The majority counted for McKinney is about 40,000.) So far as this bears upon the general question of the treatment of the colored men it is especially deplorable, for that question is one of the most serious now engaging the attention of the country. The right to vote in the United States does not depend on the color of a man's skin.

THE collapse in Ohio had been foreshadowed. Governor Foraker has an enthusiastic personal following, but he does not command a united party. In any event, his defeat was within probability, but when to other adverse influences were added his physical breakdown, and the boomerang attack upon Campbell, it would have been remarkable if he had won. The loss of the Legislature is the feature most to be regretted, for although the U. S. Senator (Mr. Payne), whose term next expires, is a Democrat, Ohio is one of the few States where the Republicans have the chance of gaining a Senator. But for the accession of the four new States they would be barely able to muster a majority in the Senate.

IOWA's upset is in part organic and serious, and in part only accidental and temporary. The maintenance of Prohibition has been a heavy load on the Republicans, and their majority has steadily weakened for the past five years. The Prohibitionists maintain a separate organization, and have of late practically helped the Democratic attack. The shift of population has been unfavorable to the Republicans; many of their most energetic men have gone into the Northwest, while Democrats from States below the Republican line have taken their place. Add to this that the Granger attack upon the railroad interests has been most fierce in Iowa, and that the Republican candidate for Governor, opposed by the railroads, was also distrusted by the Grangers. Any consideration of the present result must be made, too, in the light of the fact that both in 1885, and in 1887, Governor Larrabee had but a bare majority of the total vote,—50.75 per cent. in 1885, and 50.09 per cent. in 1887,—his plurality in the former year being under 7,000. Iowa, like Ohio, is a Republican State on national issues: like other States she chooses at times to treat her local affairs with local medicine.

The Legislature, it appears, is Republican, and this insures the election of Mr. Allison or some other of his party, to the United States Senate. His term expires in 1891, and the Legislature now chosen must elect.

THE elections furnish an excellent comment on Mr. Harrison's statement, made while he still was a Senator, that a great party is weakened rather than strengthened by the possession of the federal "patronage." An English statesman once said that every place he bestowed made three enemies and one ingrate. Mr. Clarkson has been very busy for eight months past in securing to the party the kind of influence which is supposed to attend the possession of the offices. He certainly did not neglect his own State in doing so. Iowa has seen as thorough an application of the Spoils theory in the matter of its post-offices as has any State of the Union. We hope he is pleased with the result. His "Pyrrhic victories," if carried a little farther, would put an end to the Republican party. They have been won not only in Iowa but in Massachusetts, in New York, in New Jersey, in Virginia, and in Ohio. In all these States the party was distinctly stronger before he began to sign commissions upon the requisition of the Congressmen. And if the Democrats could have stopped their quarrelling, and pulled themselves together, there might have been an approach to the same showing in Pennsylvania.

The truth is that the failure of the Administration to come up to the expectation of the better self of the party in the matter of the Civil Service, is disheartening the party everywhere. Brooklyn may be taken as an example. The Republicans had a good case there. The State and city tickets on the other side were bad. The registration was heaviest in the parts of the city where the Republican strength lies. The canvass was as vigorous as could be expected in an off year. Two years ago Mr. Chapin had a plurality of 882. This year it is nearly ten times as great. The Democratic State ticket has a plurality of close upon eleven thousand, and a district heretofore Republican elects a Democrat to the Legislature.

IN Montana the Republicans appear to have secured the key of the position. The local judge before whom the vote of the Tunnel precinct in Silver Bow county was taken by appeal from the canvassing Board, ordered that it be counted. If this order had been obeyed, the Democrats would have been given a majority in the House and in the Legislature on joint-ballot. Instead of obeying it, they appealed to the Supreme Court, and in the meantime the State Board of Canvass counted the vote without it and gave certificates to the Republican candidates for the legislature. On the other hand the County Clerk has given the Democratic candidates certificates of election, and the Democrats threaten to organize a separate House if the Supreme Court should decide against them. If they can prevent the choice of Senators, there will be no representation of Montana in the Senate this year, as the Governor has no right to appoint unless the vacancy occurs in the recess of the Legislature.

The majority of the Supreme Court are Republicans, and this would be a good case for securing the popular respect for the judiciary of the new State by setting aside all partisan considerations and deciding according to the facts. To us it appears that Judge De Wolfe was right in ordering that the votes of the Tunnel precinct should be counted. We concede that it is a shameful thing to have two seats in the national Senate and the political complexion of the Legislature depend upon the political manipulation of a gang of ignorant aliens. But this is permitted by the laws of Montana, just as equally shameful things are enacted

by the laws of Kansas, Nebraska, and several of the new Republican States. And it is better that the Republicans of Montana and their judiciary should set the example of obedience to the laws than that the Republican majority in the United States Senate should be immediately increased by two votes from Montana. The case would have been different if the Republicans had substantiated their charges that the Tunnel precinct vote was secured by intimidation. But in the hearing before Judge De Wolfe they did not press this point, so we must presume that they have no evidence of it.

MR. REED, the coming Speaker of the House, has a bright and characteristic article in the *American Economist* on the speech with which President Eliot heralded his entrance into the Democratic party. He is happiest in his complaint that a gentleman occupying so distinguished a position did so little to lift the discussion of current questions above the dead-level of mere partisan platitudes. "He struck the intellectual level of the Democracy at once and easily maintained it. Every political campaigner knows that 'immense applause' almost always characterizes the utterances of well-known sentiments reduced to their lowest terms. They suggest not only content with the speaker, but the recognition of old friends passing by."

In meeting the criticism of the President of Harvard on the Republican party, Mr. Reed especially insists on the fact that leaders and leadership count for much less with it than with the Democrats. "Great leaders in politics are the creation of the rank and file. It was because the Republican party, then as now, was made up of men more progressive and of higher political tone than their enemies," that it has led the political advance to all the good results of that period. This is comforting doctrine, and much needed at the present time. But it is to be hoped that it is not by the creation of such leaders as Messrs. Platt, Quay, and Mahone that the party is going to give evidence of its present solidity in virtue.

As to Civil Service Reform, Mr. Reed gets very little farther than a claim that the Republican party, by reason of its inherent virtues, has done much better than the Democrats did, and yet has been more heartily abused by the reformers. That may be, but it is no answer to Republicans like Bishop Potter, Mr. Bonaparte, Mr. Sherman S. Rogers, Mr. Lucius B. Swift, or THE AMERICAN, who worked for its success in the hope that it would live squarely up to the pledges of its national platform, but have seen Mr. Clarkson dismiss inconsiderately 30,000 postmasters within six months. It is not the outside critics,—the Democrats and the Mugwumps,—to whom the party must make answer for these things. It is to men who stood by it in adversity, but who find themselves condemned in its prosperity, and who can see no answer to charges of broken faith in the retort "You're another!"

THE first annual report from a Secretary of Agriculture leads off the series of public documents, whose appearance remind us of the approach of the first Monday in December. Governor Rusk is happy in being free to say whatever he pleases, without running the risk of repeating what was said by his predecessors in office. Much of his report is taken up with indications of how the work of his Department might be extended to the public advantage, and with a plea for a more generous appropriation for that purpose. He shows that the sums spent by other leading governments in fostering their agriculture are far in excess of our own outlay, the smallest being the £300,000 a year placed at the disposal of Mr. Chaplin by the British Parliament. He shows, too, that even with an appropriation of just the amount formerly furnished to the Commissioner of Agriculture, he has been able to extend the usefulness of the work done, especially by communicating information more freely to the newspapers.

As to the results reached by experimental investigations, Gen. Rusk has nothing very striking to report. It is to be inferred from his silence that the experiments in making sugar from sor-

ghum have not yet attained the success which would warrant our regarding this as the national source of supply. More promising of early results is the investigation into the new mode of preparing flax, hemp, and similar fibres, which if satisfactory would make us independent of imports of those articles. The invention is a European one, and the Department has sent over a Commissioner to examine and report on its merits.

The most important proposal contained in the report is to establish a national inspection of meats at the great slaughtering cities, with the double object of locating and suppressing disease, and of assuring both home and foreign consumers against unwholesome food. It certainly is neither to our credit nor to our advantage that we are so far behind other countries in this respect. It enables an outcry against American beef and pork, which is made a pretext for excluding them from important foreign markets.

General Rusk reports that the reduction of the wool-duties in 1883 has worked greatly to the disadvantage of wool-growing. The number of our sheep has fallen off some seven millions in six years, while the importation of foreign wool has increased sixty per cent. He thinks this is a case for extending to the American farmer protection as ample as is enjoyed by any other class.

THE State Department seems to admit that its investigation into the charges against Consul Lewis of Morocco has left it in much the quandary in which Henry IV. found himself after hearing two lawyers argue a case before him as supreme judge. Nor is it easy to see what other result could come of an investigation carried on at such a distance from the scene of the transactions called in question. Each side tells its own story, and it is impossible to call in the subsidiary witnesses who might disprove or confirm either. An examination into one of the charges was made at Tangiers, some time ago, by a member of the American Legation at Madrid, who reported, it is stated, favorably to Mr. Lewis, but this did not seem to end the controversy.

The State Department, it is announced, is of the opinion that Mr. Lewis has seen the end of his usefulness in Morocco, and his stay in Tangiers, to which place he has now sailed, is likely to be brief. This may be doing injustice to a faithful public servant, whom a ring of rascals wish to have put out of the way, or it may not; the matter is left obscure. But of course the Department must recognize the fact that the real difficulty is not disposed of by any disposition of Mr. Lewis. The abuses of our diplomatic rights and influence, which have tarnished our good name in that country, long antedate his appointment as consul. They have been a scandal before all Europe for a long time past, and under every recent administration of our State Department. It is now Mr. Blaine's problem to put an end to them, and especially to bring the business of granting "protection" to traders of dubious citizenship under such restrictions as will no longer make our flag an object of hatred to patriotic Moors and of terror to oppressed debtors.

To get the right man for the place is by no means easy, especially as under the Spoils system the value of such a position is so much less than if it were associated with a reasonable degree of permanence in tenure.

It is not often that our city is favored with the presence of the Unitarian National Convention. Philadelphia was one of the first American cities to hear Unitarian doctrines preached. As early as 1735, before these views had begun to be known in New England, Rev. Samuel Hemphill was suspended from the Presbyterian ministry in Philadelphia for preaching them. Afterwards, Mr. Hazlitt, father of the essayist, and Dr. Priestley preached here, both of them in the chapel of the College of Philadelphia, which seems to have been a place of general resort for sects which had not yet obtained a house of worship of their own. But Unitarianism,—like Universalism, which John Murray preached here earlier than in any other city,—never struck deep root in Philadelphia

There are exceptions, but the chief strength of both bodies has been among the New England residents of the city, and the pastors of the churches have been drawn generally, if not invariably, from that part of the country.

With the much larger influx from New England since the War, the churches of this faith and order have become stronger and wealthier. The dedication of the beautiful house of worship of the First Church at Twenty-second and Chestnut streets, furnished the occasion for such a gathering of representative men as suggested our city for the meeting of the National Convention this year. We need not say that the programme of the exercises contained the names of men of national reputation, not only of such clergymen as Edward Everett Hale, but laymen like George William Curtis and Dorman B. Eaton, and that the papers and addresses were much above the average of what is heard on such occasions. But the contrast in other respects with other Church bodies is not so favorable. In active and aggressive work upon the home heathenism of America, it is not the Liberal bodies who have much to show. As an eminent Harvard professor once remarked to us, "Our weakness is the disposition to believe that things will come all right any way, whether we bestir ourselves or not. We have lost our hold on the idea of 'the cure of souls,' which the Orthodox churches still cherish."

We observe that the delegates from New England were greatly impressed by the mildness of our weather at the opening of November, and reported that they found roses blooming in sheltered positions. That has been seen in Philadelphia at Christmas, and in winter our best boarding-houses often are filled by New Englanders who come to escape the severity of the season at home.

THE question of revision of the Westminster Confession comes before the fall meetings of the presbyteries of the Presbyterian Church, but most of them show a disposition to treat it in a leisurely way. Commonly they refer it to a committee to bring in a report next spring, with the certainty that there will be both a minority and a majority report in both cases. Three important presbyteries have voted already. Those of Allegheny and New Brunswick, both of which contain the faculty of a theological seminary, have voted against any revision. But the meeting of the latter was held in an out-of-the-way church, and was scantily attended, and it is not impossible that the vote will be reversed at the spring meeting. Dr. Duffield of Princeton College, whose able dissection of the Third Party policy we published during the campaign of last year, advocated revision in a speech of notable force, which must command the greater attention, as he represents the Old School wing of the Duffield family, and like Dr. Van Dyke, has always been a man of conservative habits of mind. His speech showed a very close study of both the structure and the contents of the Westminster Confession.

The big Presbytery of New York city, representing fifty-four churches and 22,500 communicants, voted in accordance with its historical traditions for revision, the vote standing 67 to 16. Dr. Shedd of Union Seminary led the minority, while Drs. Crosby, Schaff, Booth, Paxton, and Parkhurst spoke strongly of the need of a change. The resolution finally adopted is so worded as to offer the alternative of a new and shorter Confession in place of the old one, that being preferred by many who think it the more peaceable way.

It is conceded generally by the opponents of revision that the Confession contains some things which the Church of to-day would not insert in it, but they argue that these concern nobody, as the membership of the Church has to subscribe no confession, and the formula prescribed for ministers and elders is intentionally vague. But it is replied to this that the Church is held responsible for all that the document contains about reprobation, "elect infants," and the fate of the heathen, just as a political party is held responsible for the contents of its platform. It is matter of history that the strong and offensive statements of the Confession were the means of detaching from the Presbyterian

Church the greater part of the Ulster immigration of the southwest. If Presbyterianism had been able to hold all its own, it would now rank not third but first among the Protestant Churches of America.

THE break-down of the Cotton-Seed Oil Trust is another happy outcome of the struggle between lawless monopolies and the public interest. To be sure this particular monopoly never was a very strong one. The plant required for crushing cotton-seed and refining the oil extracted is not costly. Rival establishments therefore could be originated with little difficulty, and as soon as the price of the product reached a paying figure, they sprang up as fast as mushrooms. As a consequence the Trust could neither maintain prices nor find work for its own plant. The price of cotton-seed was forced up while that of the refined oil was forced down to figures which left no margin for profitable manufacture. So after a brief struggle it had to succumb. It has been converted into a joint-stock business. And the same economic forces probably will produce the same results in the case of all these mischievous organizations.

It was a happy retort of a member of the Canadian Ministry in defending the Jesuits' Estates Act, that Englishmen believe in a different kind of Liberalism from that of the Continent of Europe,—the Liberalism of fair play to even a corporate body they so greatly distrust as the Church of Rome. Continental Liberalism fights that Church with any weapon that comes to hand. Believing that its policy is controlled by the principle that "the end justifies the means," they are ready to adopt any means which seems likely to embarrass and restrain its exercise of its authority and influence. "Fight fire with fire;" "Any stick is good enough to beat a dog," are maxims on which they act. Genuine Liberalism of the English and the American sort is based on the principle of fair play. Even if it were true that the Church of Rome is a body which does not accept that principle, which is one thing where it is weak and another where it is strong, which has used power immorally and unscrupulously for its corporate ends and would so use it again, genuine Liberalism would insist that the only principle on which it is safe to deal with it is the highest. A corporation corresponding to this description must be more than a match for any government or any community in the exercise of the arts of duplicity. It must either be beaten on the grounds of openness and candor, or not at all. It is this that makes so much of the declamation against the Church of Rome irrelevant even if true, and which dispenses sensible people from even considering the question of its truth. Our duty in the premises is the same in either case—to speak the truth, and show entire fairness to all parties, without the slightest reference to whether the recipient of fair play would render it again. This is nothing but a common-place of Christian ethics, but it is one woefully neglected by the participants in this great controversy. And it is a principle which entirely justifies the Act by which the Order of the Jesuits received compensation for the property taken from it in defiance of the pledge given by the British Government.

THERE is a certain appropriateness in the visit of the Prince of Wales to Egypt, and the enthusiastic reception he is receiving from the people. The country has been annexed to the British Empire, not formally, but in the substance of the thing, and the heir-apparent is paying his first visit to the interesting land brought under his possible rule. Just as in the days of the later Ptolemies, when the Romans left to the *faineant* rulers of Egypt a nominal authority but exercised the real power, so the modern imitator of Rome's imperial policy has many shades and degrees of control for subject countries, and it is found that the lighter shade off into the darker as time moves on. By gradual encroachments on native autonomy one part of India after another has been brought under direct British rule. So Egypt will be absorbed by stage after stage, each of them too gradual to arouse decisive opposition either within the country or from without.

To England the Suez Canal is a necessity. Her empire in India and Australia would be imperilled by its passing out of her hands. The quarrel of Arabi Bey with the French and English commissioners was a golden opportunity to seize the country through whose territory it passes. And excuses never will be wanting to justify holding on to what was then grasped.

SIR HARRY PARKES seems to feel that his career as the Free Trade premier of New South Wales is drawing to a close. Nothing but his personal influence now blocks the way of the Protectionist party, and the last elections show that his influence is greatly on the wane, so he has begun to seek a new career in reviving the agitation for Australian federation. Of the five colonies into which the island-continent is divided, Victoria and New South Wales contain three-fourths of the population, the wealth, and the inhabitable territory. Naturally they would give character to the policy of the confederation; and as Victoria is decidedly Protectionist and New South Wales is certain to become so in the near future, the lesser colonies either must stay out of the confederacy, or adopt that policy, or reserve the power to tax imports to their own governments. This last, as in our own experience, could only prove a temporary arrangement.

It is asked whether Australia united under one government would retain its place in the British Empire or establish its independence. Would it follow the example of the United States or that of Canada? Most probably the former. It has no population of American Tories as its substratum. It has no powerful Republican neighbor to excite its jealousies and its fears. It lies much too far from Great Britain to enjoy any effective protection in time of war, while it would be exposed to the hostile attacks of any belligerent which possessed a fleet. And it has taken character in a period when the United States was becoming a conspicuous success, and furnishing exactly the example Australia is most likely to copy.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

NEW YORK.

ANOTHER blow has been given to Trusts by the exposures in the case of the Cotton Oil Trust. The principle of the Trust organization may be fairly a matter of dispute as to its good or evil effects, but there is no question now about the wholly evil results of conducting a Trust organization in such a manner that the shareholders have no knowledge of the workings of the concern, and two or three people on the inside have almost unlimited control. If Trusts are to continue they will have to be conducted with a little more of the healthy breezes of publicity blowing through them. In the Cotton Oil Trust, the president and the treasurer engaged in a speculation in the certificates at the cost of the Trust, with the usual result of losing. The loss was over half a million of dollars. Half of this has been paid back to the Trust, and it is understood that the ex-officers,—for they have resigned,—can pay no more, because they have nothing more to pay with. In other words, their speculations have wiped out their property. The Trust is now in process of conversion into a regular corporation, and the stock has had such a fall in the market as brings home to outsiders who hold it the dangers of this form of investment, as at present managed.

While the bears have been paying much successful attention to that class of stocks, they have also found time to make holders of Reading securities decidedly sick. In this instance also there is a measure of concealment practiced by the officers of the Company, the monthly reports of the Coal and Iron Company having been suppressed since they became unfavorable. The natural effect is to give rise to apprehensions that the state of affairs is so bad that the directors do not dare to let it be known. Great complaint is heard about President Corbin, who is charged with neglecting his duties, and the bears openly announce that they have begun a campaign against Reading, which will not end until they have brought the stock to 30 or less. Incidentally the income bonds are likely to decline, and even the general mortgage 4s, have fallen several points, although the interest on these is conceded to be perfectly safe.

The Trust stocks and Reading have been the principal features of the market, which generally has held with much firmness, considering the demoralizing influences at work. The Vanderbilts, Union Pacific, and Louisville and Nashville have been spe-

cially strong. It has been noted that the market is one where every stock seems to be acting independently, and it is therefore more nearly a natural market than is usually seen. There is less stringency in money than there was, which indicates that the bank reserves are getting filled up again, but the demand for money at Western centres is still sharp. The volume of general trade continues large, and the outlook is decidedly satisfactory.

FREE TRADE POLITICS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

IN spite of the wide-spread, deep-seated, and steadily growing disgust of the Republicans of Pennsylvania with the methods of Mr. Matthew Stanley Quay, they have given his candidate for State Treasurer a phenomenal majority. Mr. Boyer has not so great a majority as Mr. Blaine in 1884, or General Harrison a year ago, but he has the largest ever known in this State in an "off year."

The alternative to electing Mr. Boyer was the election of Mr. Bigler, a Democrat. Mr. Bigler might have had some chance of success; he might at least have pressed hard upon the heels of his competitor, if his party had not taken pains at the very outset to insure his defeat. The Democratic platform of Pennsylvania, this year, was a repetition of the national platform of 1884; it repeated with emphasis the several economic fallacies and falsities by which Mr. Cleveland drew out shouts of applause in Great Britain sixteen months ago, and with which it became possible to replace him in the White House with the candidate of the Republican opposition. Mr. William L. Scott,—or, if not he, then those of his faction,—dictated to Mr. Bigler's convention at Harrisburg the Free Trade clauses which formed the staple of its national declarations, and Mr. Scott, while he did this for the sake of consistency, and to the comfort of his faction, buried his party in Pennsylvania before the campaign had opened. Of this platform THE AMERICAN said when it was framed, that it was "wanting both in economic truth and in political wisdom." And we added that if Mr. Bigler should be elected, it would be "in spite of, not because of, such declarations."

Perhaps it may appear to the Democrats of Pennsylvania, after a time, that this is a Protectionist State. The labors of the *Record* have now resulted in a Republican majority of 41,000 in the city of Philadelphia,—although a "Tariff Reform" Club has just been started,—and it will need only perseverance on the Free Trade line to make the Democratic deficit in this State rise to a hundred thousand, at every contested election. Mr. Black's picturesque attempt to revive and organize the Jeffersonian afflatus, and Mr. Harritt's efforts to trample out the embers of Mr. Randall's following in Philadelphia, may have seemed to their associates interesting performances, having some relation to politics, but as a matter of fact while their party continues to flaunt in the face of the people a demand for the protection of foreign interests and the abandonment of our own, these episodes are of no more practical importance than the playing of a band in the intervals of a mass meeting. No more practical, we mean, as means to Democratic success. They are seriously real, so far as they create factional animosity in the party itself. The quarrels in Philadelphia, bred by the leaders of the Free Trade faction, have created a majority for Mr. Boyer beyond all precedent, and have buried deep the gain which the State at large shows for the Democratic candidate.

Mr. Quay takes all the advantage which his opponents bestow upon him. And they could hardly treat him better. The Free Trade faction make it easy for him to sweep the State. It is not to be presumed that they are dancing to his pipe, yet no tune he could offer them suits his purposes more fully than that which they play for themselves. They enable him to go to the President to demand new "Spoils" as the result of his skillful management. They make it possible for him to claim that he has been emphatically endorsed by his party; that though he has absorbed its organization in himself, there is no response from the rank and file but one of contentment. In the midst of disasters

incurred or barely avoided, elsewhere, he may claim that Pennsylvania stands fast, proving that what is wanting in other States is the inspiration derived from his control. And for this claim the Pennsylvania Democrats kindly provide him with an edge of plausibility.

Since Mr. Platt's plans have generally miscarried in New York, and General Mahone has been overborne by fair and foul means in Virginia, they may not be able to form the Triumvirate with Mr. Quay which loomed up in the political sky two months ago, but this is not the fault of the Pennsylvania boss. His territory was ready for delivery, thanks to Mr. Scott, and the Free Trade Democratic faction.

LAND-PURCHASE FOR IRELAND.

IT is strong evidence of the panic into which the Tories have been thrown, that they admit they are casting about for some kind of positive policy for Ireland. Coercion, even as administered by the philosophic Mr. Balfour, is found to be an unprofitable policy in its effects upon English opinion: and the fiasco of the *Times* has reacted very seriously on the Unionist party. Not only the by-elections for Parliament, but the municipal elections generally indicate the growing strength of the Liberals; and their success in Mr. Chamberlain's own district of Birmingham is emphasized by the expression of his wish to retire from politics.

So from demanding that Mr. Gladstone, although in opposition, shall bring forward his plan for Home Rule, they now are putting forward their own ideas for "the pacification of Ireland." It is the nemesis of their recent policy that they can propose nothing without eating their own words. They helped to drive Mr. Gladstone from power in 1874 by unqualified opposition to his proposal to assist the Roman Catholics of Ireland in establishing a system of university education. Their first thought now is to take up his plan; their second is to drop it. In 1886 they concentrated their resistance to the Home Rule proposal upon his plan of buying out the landlords, which he declared to be essential to it. They appealed to the British tax-payer against that proposal in terms which applied equally to any and every plan of purchase. They won their victory chiefly by an appeal to the fear of assuming so great a monetary responsibility as the plan involved, even with the land of Ireland as security for repayment. After his defeat Mr. Gladstone distinctly threw his own proposal over. He said it had been made in the interests of the Irish landowners, and to protect them against any possible injustice from a Parliament chosen by household suffrage to govern Ireland. But as they had refused to accept his proposal, he must leave them to settle with such a Parliament as they best could. This leaves his hands free in the matter, and in none of his recent discussions of the Home Rule problem does the plan of purchase reappear. He is now free to oppose it when the Tories shall present it, not as a safeguard against possible injustice attending Home Rule, but as a substitute for that policy.

The Tories, on the other hand, take up his proposal with all the odium which attaches to a right-about-face in politics. They have furnished the arguments and appeals for the defeat of their own plan. They have declared that land purchase was a proposal the British tax-payer could not entertain, and at the same time one which the welfare of Ireland did not demand. They have carried out their policy of coercion on the assumption that Irish tenants have now no grievances of which the law need take cognizance, and that nothing but a firm hand in administration was required to put an end to the factitious discontent, whose existence was due to the League. In pursuance of that plan they have suppressed the right of public meeting, sent priests and members of Parliament to prison, and abolished nearly all the safe-guards of personal liberty which the law had established in Ireland. They now come forward to pacify Ireland by conceding that the Irish tenant has grievances which must be got rid of by great sacrifice on Eng-

land's part, and that Irish discontent is so deeply rooted that nothing but an agrarian revolution will remove it.

Suppose the British tax-payer could be induced to accept now what he repudiated three years ago, how much would have been gained for the pacification of Ireland? Would the Irish farmers be on better terms with their new landlord, the British Exchequer, than with the landlords they are fighting now? Would they make their purchases on terms the English would think equitable, after refusing every offer of the kind made by the landlords for years past? How would the condition of the landless and discontented millions be improved by an arrangement exclusively for the benefit of the 550,000 tenant farmers? What solution would it furnish of the educational question which has kept Ireland seething in discontent for nearly sixty years? What of the monopoly of the unpaid magistracies by the members of a single sect? What of the oppression of the poor-law system forced on Ireland in 1835, in utter defiance of the social prejudices and religious principles of the Celtic majority? In truth, land purchase, even if it were practicable, would merely add another to the long series of measures for the pacification of Ireland, beginning with Catholic emancipation in 1827, each of which was to crown the work of making Ireland happy, prosperous, and contented with the Union, and all of which have been flat failures in that view.

Even as regards the tenant-farmer class, the proposed change would bring no peace, because it would bring them no prosperity. As they themselves have been brought to see, no solution of the land-question will do that for them. As some of them have said, if they had the land free of rent, they could not make a living out of it in existing conditions. As freeholders they would share in the ruin that has overtaken so many Irish freeholders already, and would find themselves only sinking the deeper into poverty for want of other industries to employ the idle labor of the country and thus create a home market for farm-produce. Without some retrieval of Irish manufactures from the ruin which has overtaken them—even Free Traders are beginning to admit—there is no possibility of prosperity for any class in Ireland.

SOCIALISM AND FLOWERS.

A RESIDENCE of thirteen years in one of the city's suburbs has forced upon me an unwelcome conviction that Mr. Henry George's doctrine, regarding the ownership of "unimproved" land, has developed certain side issues which threaten to carry havoc and devastation into our once peaceful homes. Those small patches of green, those diminutive and over-crowded flower-beds, which the West Philadelphian loves to insert between his front gate and his front door, and which represent to him the allurements of rural life, may be "unimproved" according to the modern theory of brick and mortar improvement, yet it is with reluctance that we yield them up a prey to socialists and reformers. It is a grievous mistake to suppose that what grows in them grows by the spontaneous and all-embracing generosity of nature, and that, like the air and the sunlight, they are free gifts to all free men. On the contrary, nature restricts her benefactions to an evil variety of weeds; and leaves the rest, with scrupulous exactness, to our care. It is we who buy the plants, at scandalously high prices, we who plant and dig and cherish their tender youth. We bring forth the nightly hose or watering-pot to take the place of the showers which nature does not send, we pay a man at swiftly recurring periods to cut and trim the grass, we give our money, our time, our constant solicitude to that extortionate scrap of ground, and, in return, we would like to feel that the flowers belong to us, or at least that we have a prior claim upon them. This claim is no longer recognized. It is assumed that our labors have been for the benefit of humanity, and humanity is ever on the alert to reap where we have sown. It is a self-assertive humanity too, which seizes, not hastily or by stealth—as though in confession of wrong-doing—but with an open countenance, a bland serenity, and a decision of purpose that paralyzes our feeble efforts at resistance.

Now I can find excuses in my heart for the small child (a negro child generally) who snatches at the first blossom within reach, and scurries, breathlessly giggling, down the street. I tell myself that all children love flowers, that there is probably no front garden to the squalid home where that little girl lives, and that, being unacquainted with the Rev. Dr. Watts, her notions of hon-

esty are as yet in a nebulous condition. I do not even resent the cheerful equanimity with which the grocer's boy and the butcher's boy and the expressman all pause to select the finest of half-blown rose-buds for their button-holes, and go off, gaily whistling, in happy unconsciousness of offense. Does not the mere act of ringing the door-bell and handing in the leg of mutton establish friendly relations between the butcher boy and the hungry household, and is it not in a spirit of perfect amity that he stops to gather my flowers? But I confess to a sense of injury, all the more bitter because of its impotence, when I see a pair of stout, smiling, and unknown females leisurely inspecting my bushes before making their choice, looking them over with the critical air of people not easy to please, and totally unabashed by the fact that I in turn am gazing at them from the parlor window. I have even, on several occasions, ventured to remonstrate with what seemed to me a liberty, and have explained, as forcibly and as reasonably as I could, that we infinitely preferred picking our own flowers, and that we would consider it a privilege to be allowed the opportunity. I am bound to say that no word of mine ever caused such persons to desist, or even to make decent haste with their selection, and go away. Sometimes their smiles broaden, as if appreciating the humor of the situation; sometimes they present a sullen aspect, as though resentful of an unwarranted interference. Yet even their sense of humor—from which one might hope something—fails to respond to an appeal. I suggested to one dignified marauder that I would bring her a pair of scissors, to save her fingers from the thorns, and she merely returned me a cold stare, as if she thought the proposition an impertinence.

Again, I cannot help thinking it a hardship to have the smaller plants, verbenas, geraniums, and such, dug up by the roots, and carried off bodily, leaving only a dismal little hole in the ground to show where they once flourished. This is a particularly discouraging form of assault, because it gives me nothing to hope for in the future, and it is a mistaken economy on the part of the assailant. The chances are ten to one that he or she has no proper place in which to transplant the bush, and that it quickly withers and is thrown away; whereas, if it were left in my garden, it would continue to bloom for him or her as well as for me, and would supply us both, in moderation, all summer. Yet nothing is commoner than to have one's flower-beds depleted in this exhaustive fashion. It may sometimes be the result of haste and impetuosity, when an eager pull brings up the whole plant instead of the coveted branch, but, as far as my personal observation goes, there is a total lack of precipitancy on the part of those engaged in gathering other people's blossoms. They are leisurely to exasperation. An acquaintance of mine, having planted a small bed of hyacinths in the spring, had them all removed the following morning, while he was at breakfast. Not one of the dozen was left, with which to make merry his heart. He is an amiable man, as it happens, and not without some leanings to philanthropy, yet he said bitter words that day of his fellow men. It is a mistake for socialists to illustrate their theories so comprehensively. Had they left him six of those hyacinths, he might perhaps have recognized the claims of humanity to the other half. As it was, his soul was hardened within him, he begrudged them every one, and he has not ceased to regard himself in the light of an injured man.

Another point which greatly weakens our sympathy with the despoilers is the fact that they often belong to a class of life which we credit with more seemly behavior; that they are, to all appearances, quite as able to buy flowers as to steal them. I was, last summer, the proud possessor of a yellow chrysanthemum which mistook its seasons, and began to bloom with profuse liberality in August, thus attracting the envious admiration of all who saw it. Now one evening, when it was well covered with heads, my next-door neighbor, sitting on her porch, observed to her profound astonishment, a well-dressed woman who was sauntering by, stop, look at it attentively for a moment, and then with great deliberation proceed to gather the flowers. She went methodically to work, carefully stripping the bush, while my neighbor, presuming of course that the stranger was a friend who had been invited to help herself, watched the process with regret, and marveled at my ill-regulated munificence. It was only when every pretty yellow head was plucked, and the poor little tree stood destitute of even a bud, that the depredator moved on to the next garden, and, not perceiving its owner half hidden behind her vines, she continued in a leisurely fashion to finish her bouquet. Now it chances that this particular neighbor of mine is no philanthropist, but a most ardent and successful gardener, who values her flowers, I am afraid, above her fellow-beings. Trembling with wrath at the situation which she now at last understood, and at the sacrifice which might have been averted, she swept down to the gate, and in language more forcible I fancy than euphemistic, requested the intruder to move on. The tears stood in her eyes when she narrated to me afterwards how, beguiled by the woman's temerity,

and by her prosperous appearance, she had sat quietly by, and permitted my chrysanthemums to be carried off without a protest. Indeed she took the matter so seriously to heart that I was obliged to assume a gay indifference I was far from feeling, in order to soften the poignancy of her regret. I realized, moreover, her utter helplessness when, not three weeks later, a gallantly attired dame, in a mantle and bonnet which I regarded with respectful envy, they were so fine, deliberately entered the garden on the other side of me, and gathered all the heliotrope which grew there. It was evident that this freebooter's taste in flowers was as correct as her taste in millinery, and I could not refrain from unaffectedly admiring both. It may even be that she was not able to afford the heliotrope and bonnet, and, as purloining the latter would have been a criminal offense, she wisely decided to purchase what she could not steal, and to steal what she had no need to purchase.

"The good old rule, the simple plan,
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can."

Yet surely something might be urged in behalf of the young girls who invested their money in the plants, who are also exceedingly partial to heliotrope, and who felt themselves inconvenienced by an arrangement which excluded them from any share in the profits.

For the truth is that degenerate human nature, corrupted and enervated by a selfish civilization, likes to feel that what it buys belongs to it. I have observed this sentiment on every side, and that it stoutly resists the insidious advances of broader and more indefinite conceptions. A sordid capitalist in my vicinity has gone so far as to cage his roses in a network of fine wire, beneath which they softly bloom like Turkish ladies behind their lattice casements. The passer-by may see, but may not pluck; he suffers the pangs of Tantalus as he lingers over such inaccessible delights, and the stern master of the blushing beauties smiles with insolent triumph at his chagrin. But we cannot all erect harems in our front gardens! The idea is repellent to our free instincts, it is not often within our limited opportunities, and it has the disadvantage of making it extremely difficult for us to pick our own flowers when we desire. Besides, what would our city suburbs look like, with all the growing things held in durance, and languishing behind divers sorts of bars? Perhaps some compromise might be effected by which a corner of every householder's garden should be set aside for his exclusive use and benefit, and the rest made over to the public; but who shall we get to arbitrate the matter, and to assign to each claimant his just proportion? One does not like to appear grasping or narrow-minded, but the worm, even if it be a worm of property, will turn if too down-trodden, and of late the pressure has been undeservedly severe. There lingers still in the heart of the advanced and reconstructed nineteenth century citizen the old, ignoble desire for possession, the old unenlightened conviction that he has a right to what he calls his own.

AGNES REPPLIER.

A LEADER IN THE OXFORD MOVEMENT.¹

TO many persons the name of Wm. George Ward is now unfamiliar; forty-five years ago it was on the lips of every Englishman, for he it was who brought the Oxford movement to a head, forcing the Anglican Church, through its mouth-piece, the Oxford Convocation, to acknowledge the contradictions and confusions in its doctrines. Ward was the son of a Tory member of Parliament, better known as the best cricketer of his time than as a politician; he was sent to Winchester School and Christ Church, Oxford; distinguished himself in the debates of the Oxford Union; was graduated on a fair level; then elected to a fellowship at Balliol, took orders, and taught mathematics. He had, as his college contemporaries testify, a wonderful skill in arguing—"Socrates," indeed, Professor Jowett calls him,—could unhorse any opponent with his syllogistic spear; yet, in spite of this logical faculty, he had strange, barren patches in his intellect, caring nothing for history, and apparently blind to the deeper imports of Science. What did not interest him he ignored, saying frankly, "that's out of my line." His moral nature was very sensitive, yet although he suffered from fits of morbid depression, he was the most jovial of companions. So that now, after nearly half a century, his son has been able to collect from Ward's associates, most of whom differed widely from him on the fundamental questions of life, such a series of tributes to Ward's character and ability—his acute and inexhaustible logical weapons, his loveliness, his candor, his magnanimity,—as few other men of his time have inspired. Cardinals Newman and Manning on one side, Archbishop Tait, Dean Stanley, Jewett, Dean Church, Dean Lake, Clough, Gladstone, not to mention others from other sides, unite in expressing admiration for the straightforwardness, or affection for the personal attractiveness, of this man.

¹ WILLIAM GEORGE WARD AND THE OXFORD MOVEMENT. By Wilfrid Ward. London: Macmillan & Co. 1889.

But while his life is of interest to anyone who wishes to study the paradoxes of a very rare mind, or to become acquainted with a character of singular fascination, the real reason for calling attention to this biography of Wm. George Ward is because he was one of the foremost combatants in the most significant religious conflict that England has seen since the days of Cromwell. The Oxford Movement has never, I believe, received the attention which it deserves. Many persons discuss it as a mere wrangle between two factions in the Anglican Church, one of which preferred a mediæval luxuriance of ceremonial, while the other was contented with forms which had prevailed since the Reformation. But Newman and Ward and their comrades were fighting for something far more serious than altar-candles and the cut of priests' surplices. Newman found the Established Church tainted with corruption, worldly, insincere, not reaching the hearts of the people; a national institution, adapted to the unspiritual demands of an Aristocracy whose guide and example was George IV.; through and through a rich man's church. Newman's first purpose was to kindle spiritual and moral fires; and with this in view, he proposed to restore the more simple and earnest practices of an earlier generation. So he went back to Laud to discover the true pattern; but lo! he found it not in Laud; then he went still further back, to Latimer and Cranmer, and there he was met by the same perplexities, for those reformers themselves floundered among paradoxes and inconsistencies. Pursuing his investigation, he reached the conclusion that only among the Fathers of the Early Church could he learn the authentic doctrines and practices; and then he was convinced that the Church of Rome alone perpetuated these, and that the Church of England, in so far as she had departed from them, was unorthodox and schismatic. Analysing her creed, he discovered that the *Book of Common Prayer* is very largely framed on the Catholic *Misal*, whereas the Thirty-nine Articles are now Protestant and now Catholic, forming a hopelessly confused declaration of faith. He endeavored for a time to persuade Anglicans that those very Catholic dogmas and forms which they most inveighed against, could be honestly held by any subscriber to the Thirty-nine Articles; these Articles, he showed, had been made elastic—like the platforms of our political parties—in order to attract as many Romanists and to satisfy as many Reformers as possible, at the time when the English Church broke away from Rome; he hoped that, by gradually adopting the true doctrines and reviving the forms of primitive Christianity, the Anglican Church would insensibly return to orthodoxy. His last, and most famous tract, "No. 90," published in 1841, summed up the evidence, historical and logical, against the Thirty-nine Articles. Ward, in his "Ideal of a Christian Church," (1844) forced the crisis. The Oxford Authorities summoned a Convocation: Ward must retreat, or be declared a heretic; and an official statement as to the exact interpretation of the Articles should be made. This was what Ward desired: that the Anglican Church should once for all pronounce what was orthodoxy, and what heresy. But Anglicans all over England were alarmed at the proposed "test." In the Church were men of "Broad Church," and of "High Church" or Ritualistic views; any test that could be framed would be too narrow to include all. So the test was abandoned, the Established Church thereby admitting that it could not find a consistent common ground; Ward was censured and deprived of his position in the University and Church; and soon after he and Newman, the search for a *Via Media* or middle path between Evangelicalism and Romanism having long since been given up by them as illogical and undiscoverable, and they being convinced that the only apostolic and Catholic Church was that of Rome, formally went over to that communion. This, then, is the first important result of the Oxford Movement: it demonstrated that the Anglican Church is an illogical mixture of Romanism and Protestantism, which can satisfy neither the Romanist nor the Protestant.

The second conclusion reached by Newman and his followers is rooted even deeper, and concerns the existence of any Christian church whatsoever. They faced boldly and with wonderful intellectual resources the great problem of our century—the conflict of Religion and Science. Admitting the validity of a supernatural and revealed religion, they insisted that there can not be several sects differing in belief yet all equally orthodox. There must be one genuine interpretation; all other interpretations must be, to a greater or less degree, false. By the historic method, Newman satisfied himself that God, having revealed his truth to men through Christ, it was by Christ entrusted to the apostles and early fathers; they had the authentic doctrines which were cherished, preserved, and taught by the Church, God's representative on earth. And that Church, Newman believed, was the Catholic Church. She alone could interpret infallibly, having in her possession the precepts and rules confided to her from above; what she declared to be schism, was, therefore, schism. Admitting this, the Protestant method of deciding by the Reason

how much to believe, and how much to reject, was unorthodox and heretical. For by the Reason alone man can never attain even to a knowledge of God; the arguments against the existence of God are as strong as those in favor of his existence when weighed by the Reason. Thus the reason leads inevitably to Rationalism. But as, on the other hand, a blind obedience to faith leads to the other extreme of superstition, and emotional subjective religion, Ward fixed on conscience—the moral sense in man, implanted by God, and the faculty by which man is immediately aware of God's existence—as the test of orthodoxy. No matter in what creed you may be brought up, he agreed, follow your conscience, using all the spiritual aids which that creed offers you, and you will advance step by step to Catholicism—the one creed which contains all the aids necessary to a completely spiritual life, and to salvation. The lowest sect has some divine intimation in it; but as you develop in spirituality, Catholicism, and only Catholicism, will satisfy you.

And this is undoubtedly the most important doctrine maintained by the Newmanites: there is no logical half-way house between scepticism and Catholicism. They recognized the full force of the argument of science, which have been enormously strengthened during the past thirty years; they recognized that the validity of revelation can never be established by the Reason; they claimed that there is no compromise possible between revelation and science—that there can be but one true religion, one Church in which, as in a vessel, revealed truth is kept pure and undefiled and unchanging; and they found that vessel to be the Roman Church. Either Catholic or Agnostic—that is the dilemma which they saw confronted Christians to-day, and they solved it to their satisfaction. It follows, if their conclusion be accepted, that Protestantism in its various forms is untenable; because it is the result of a critical and destructive process, through the partial use of the Reason; but, as they show, the full use of the Reason leads to scepticism. After pointing out then, briefly, the main lines of the argument, I may leave the reader to decide as his conscience and reason, his temperament and traditions, shall influence him; but, whatever may be his decision, he can hardly fail to admire the courage and candor of Newman and his friends, the magnanimity with which men who differed radically on these most vital matters respected and even loved each other, and, finally, the singular fairness with which Mr. Ward has stated various antagonistic principles, and produced the best account hitherto written of the most important and interesting religious movement in the modern English Church.

WILLIAM R. THAYER.

Cambridge, Mass.

WEEKLY NOTES.

A CORRESPONDENT in France, with access to the best information, sends THE AMERICAN this paragraph on the wine harvest of the Gironde, 1889:

"The vintage is over in the department of the Gironde, and an estimate of the quantity, if not the quality, can be arrived at. Wine growers are more than satisfied with the yield, especially in the Médoc, where the production will exceed by one-third that of ordinary years. The 'grands crus' have been particularly favored. Chateau Lafitte and Chateau Margaux will each have more than 300 tons of grand vin (fine wine); Brane-Cantenac 170, Rauzau 85, Chateau d'Issan 150, Giscours 135, Pontet-Cannet 350, and other noted 'crus' in proportion. Never since the invasion of the phylloxera have these fine domains produced such abundant yields. The vinticulturists are hopeful, and encouraged to continue the fight in defense of their vineyards. The abundant yield of 1889 is greatly due to the replanting of the vineyards in American vines, which has been extensively practiced during the past four or five years even by the most prejudiced vinegrowers."

* * *

THE question of admitting women as students to the University of Pennsylvania received some action at the hands of the Trustees, on Tuesday. Mr. Joseph M. Bennett, by a note to Provost Pepper dated on the 2nd instant, offered to the University "two adjoining properties at the southeast corner of 34th and Walnut streets," (near the University grounds), "to be occupied as a College for Women, in connection with the University." The Trustees accepted this tender with appropriate thanks, and will proceed to appoint a Board of Managers for the new College, which, it is said, will bear a closer relation to the University than Barnard College does to Columbia.

To what degree this solves the coeducation problem will be a matter of some curiosity. It is obvious enough that to set up a separate college, where women are to be separately taught, is not what was suggested. It will require a larger number of professors and instructors than the University now possesses, and as its treasury is unprepared to bear additional drafts, there would need to be some endowment or other provision for the support of the new in-

stitution. The faculty of the University are now fully employed, and while the admission of additional students into their classrooms might be entirely feasible in many cases,—since a lecture can as well be delivered to twenty as to ten,—they could not be expected to give a second day's work to the women students, after devoting one day to the men. An important demand of the new students may be expected to be in the direction of the modern languages, and the teachers of these are already occupied,—in one instance at least to the extent of seven hours a day.

THE University has completed negotiations for a most important addition to its already large library. The collection of the late Professor Leutsch of Göttingen, an array of 25,000 volumes in classical literature, has been secured. This is not only large,—being probably twice as great as any other collection of the kind in this country,—but it includes many rare and valuable works. Professor Leutsch was an editor and review writer on the *Philologus*, and in that way received a great number of publications otherwise difficult to obtain.

The collection was suggested to the University as the result of Professor James's visit to Germany, last year, and most of the funds for its purchase have been secured by the energy of Professor Jackson. The price is \$6,500, of which \$4,200 is subscribed; the remainder must be raised by Spring, when the books are to be delivered.

No. XIII. of the By-paths of Bible Knowledge, published by the Religious Tract Society of London, is "The Times of Isaiah as illustrated from Contemporary Monuments," by Prof. A. H. Sayce. The book is not so ambitious as Driver's "Isaiah: His Life and Times," recently noticed in THE AMERICAN, and possibly not so useful, but it serves a purpose in emphasizing the contribution which the Assyrian records have brought to Hebrew Chronology. Prof. Sayce has not simply stated the facts gleaned from the monuments, but has attempted to give a connected sketch of the period.

THE last number of the *Quarterly Statement* of the Palestine Exploration Fund contains some interesting contributions to the folk-lore and ethnology of the modern inhabitants of Palestine. Major Conder gives some of the peculiarities of the Peasant Language of Palestine; Mr. George St. Clair discusses the original size of the Moabite Stone.

Mr. A. P. Watt will publish next month, on behalf of the Palestine Exploration Fund, "The Bible and Modern Discoveries," by Mr. Henry A. Harper, with maps and illustrations.

DR. DANIEL G. BRINTON, in a scholarly paper read before the American Philosophical Society, on the Ethnologic Affinities of the Ancient Etruscans, is of opinion that they were not indigenous to Italy, that they were of lofty stature and blonde type, and that they are related to the Libyan family.

THE Annual Convention of the Modern Language Association will be held at Harvard University during the Christmas holidays.

THE increasing interest for Oriental studies in this country was evinced by the very considerable gathering of scholars at the fall meeting of the American Oriental Society, held at Columbia College, New York, October 30 and 31. Many papers of scientific interest were presented and discussed, among the readers being Prof. Jastrow of the University of Pennsylvania, and Prof. Hopkins of Bryn Mawr. The manuscript committee reported that they had obtained information of 2,000 manuscripts. The committee was continued and ordered to proceed in its work.

The spread of scientific work in this country was emphasized by the passage of a unanimous resolution requesting the directors to take steps towards procuring a National charter. The Society is at present incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts and its annual meetings must be held in Boston.

Prof. Whitney was unable to be present, but his health is so much improved as to lead to the expectation that he will attend the next meeting.

It appears that the women who are principals of public schools in New York do not share in the general satisfaction with the presence of women on the Board of Control. They have sent a deputation to Mayor Grant asking him to appoint men instead of women to the places now filled by the latter. As this has not occurred in any other of the communities where women have been given places on the school boards, it would appear as though there had been some special friction in New York. At the same time the high character of the two who received the appointment forbids us to suppose that they have been unjust or irritating in their

treatment of teachers of their own sex. Perhaps the complaint is to be explained on general principles. Women always resent criticism from their own sex more sharply than from men. They have much less cohesive power than men have, and much less success in any kind of coöperation from which men are excluded. And their sense of injustice turns so much on the hardships inflicted in individual cases, and deals so little with the general principles which always underlie the administration of large interests, that they are apt to be led into injustices by their very eagerness to correct some concrete wrong.

It is to be regretted if it should be found that women teachers are dissatisfied with the new arrangement, for in many respects it is an eminently desirable one. We were brought to believe in it more than twenty years ago by hearing a colloquy between a Western school director and his wife. By sharp cross-questioning she brought him to admit that he and his fellow directors had that day hired a school-teacher on the principle of preferring the man who could be had for the least money, although he was unfitted both in character and attainments for teaching any one. She, speaking from the woman's side of the question, denounced the choice as grossly unjust to the children of the township, and the way in which she put the case showed that the presence of women on the school board would probably have secured a better teacher in that case. As our own city and some others had been treating the school system in the same penurious spirit, so that many of the best teachers had either given up teaching or had found a better field of labor elsewhere, we thought the discussion of the selection for Raccoon township was typical of the situation, and indicated the need of women on our city boards also.

PARIS NOTES.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

M. HENRI DONIOL, who is the Director of the French National Printing Office and also a corresponding member of the Academy of Moral and Political Science, has published the first three volumes of an exhaustive study that he is making upon the French intervention in the establishment of American Independence. Unfortunately for the general reader these volumes have been chosen as a specimen of what fine work the National Printing Office can do, and if we appreciate the beautiful illustrations, the splendid press work, and the sumptuous binding of this erudite work we regret at the same time that it cannot be placed within the reach of all historical students. M. Doniol has spent many years in collecting the materials for this history, and has succeeded in discovering a great many new and interesting documents that throw fresh light upon the subject of French aid given to the struggling colonies. One of the most interesting parts of this history is made up from the numerous letters that were written home by the French volunteers and in which they describe their disillusion upon discovering that the sympathy of the colonists for their French aiders was not so strong as they expected it would be. According to M. Doniol, our forefathers' reception of the French volunteers was not at all an enthusiastic one; but he explains this seeming lack of sympathy by saying that it is partly the fault of the French themselves. The early French officers who were attracted to America by our struggle with England were for the most part soldiers of fortune that had been driven from their regiments by debts and misconduct. These first comers were well received by the colonists, but their subsequent behavior showed that they were unworthy the confidence placed in them. When the real friends, such as Lafayette and his companions, arrived, it is perhaps not surprising that the colonists were mistrustful. Happily, the recognition of our independence by the French government modified this suspicious sentiment, even if it did not entirely eradicate the traditional antipathy. Another interesting part of M. Doniol's work is his portrait of the Count d'Estaing, a strange figure, about whom a lot of new facts are given.

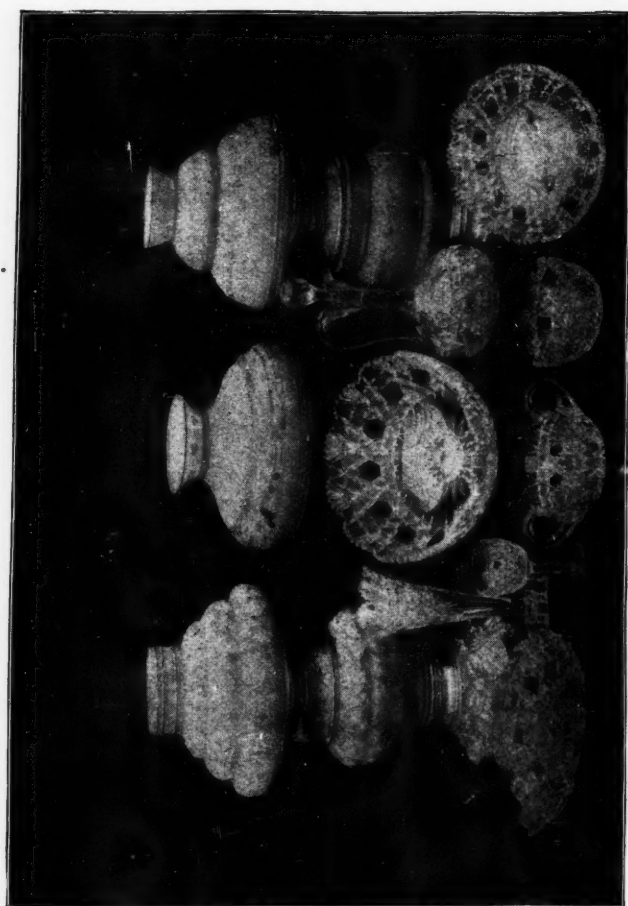
The second volume of the Duke of Noailles's "Hundred Years of Republic in the United States" has lately appeared. In the first volume, published about three years ago, the author analyzed our Constitution, discussed the principles propounded by Hamilton, and came to the conclusion that we had not yet succeeded in establishing a liberal and moderate democracy such as was promised at the beginning. In the present volume the Duke endeavors to tell why we have not accomplished this task. He believes that our political scandals come from the fact that we are in too much of a hurry to succeed in life, that the caucus system lends itself more readily than any other method to the intrigues of cliques and selfish individuals who seek power for their personal interests, and that our system of periodical elections and the way they are managed is the vulnerable point of our executive power. He praises our respects for the rights of the minority and the readiness with which the people accept the results of the elections, and says that

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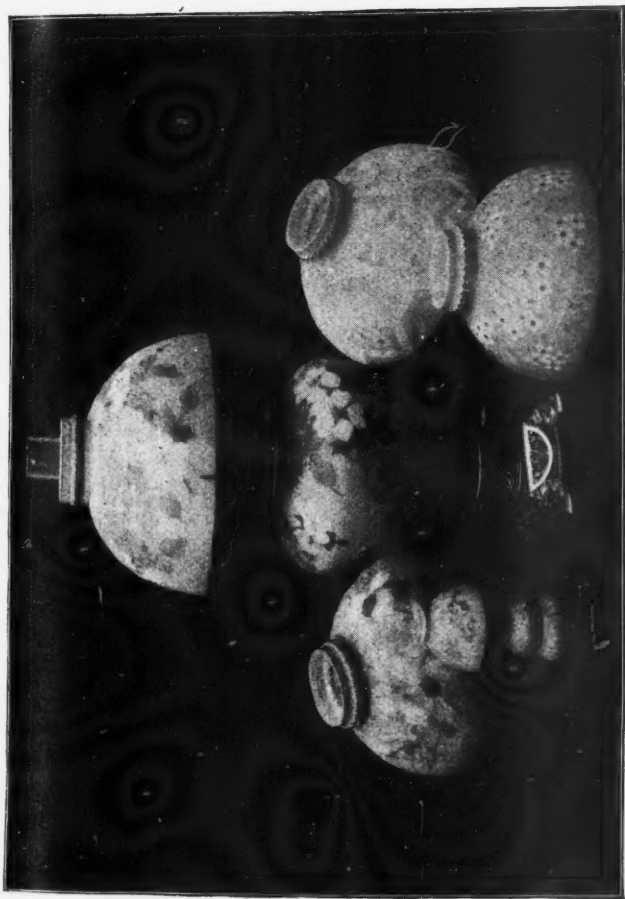
AMERICAN ART AT MEMORIAL HALL.



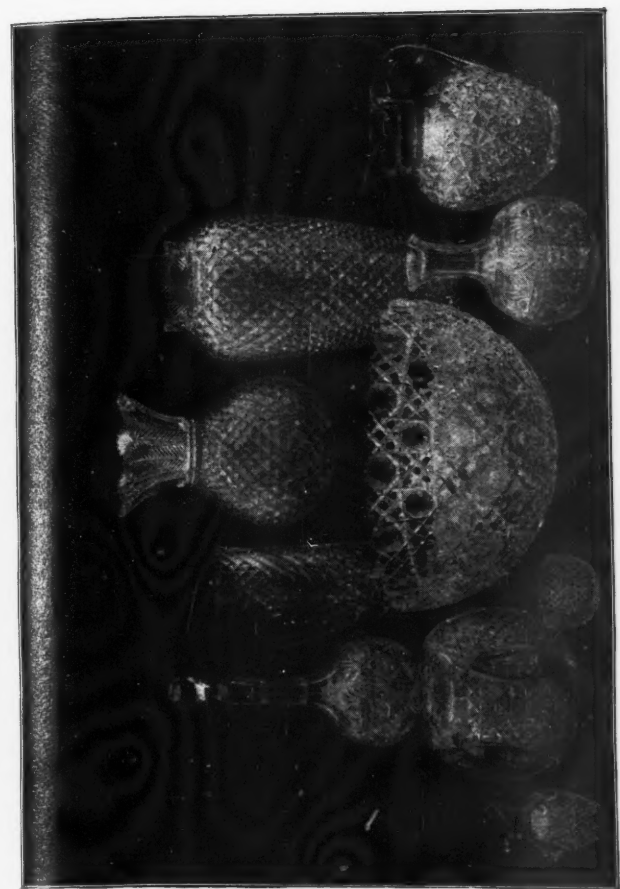
ROCKWOOD POTTERY, CINCINNATI.
GLASSWARE, R. J. ALLEN, SON & CO., PHILADELPHIA.



CHESAPEAKE POTTERY CO., BALTIMORE.
"BELLEEK," OTT & BREWER CO., TRENTON.

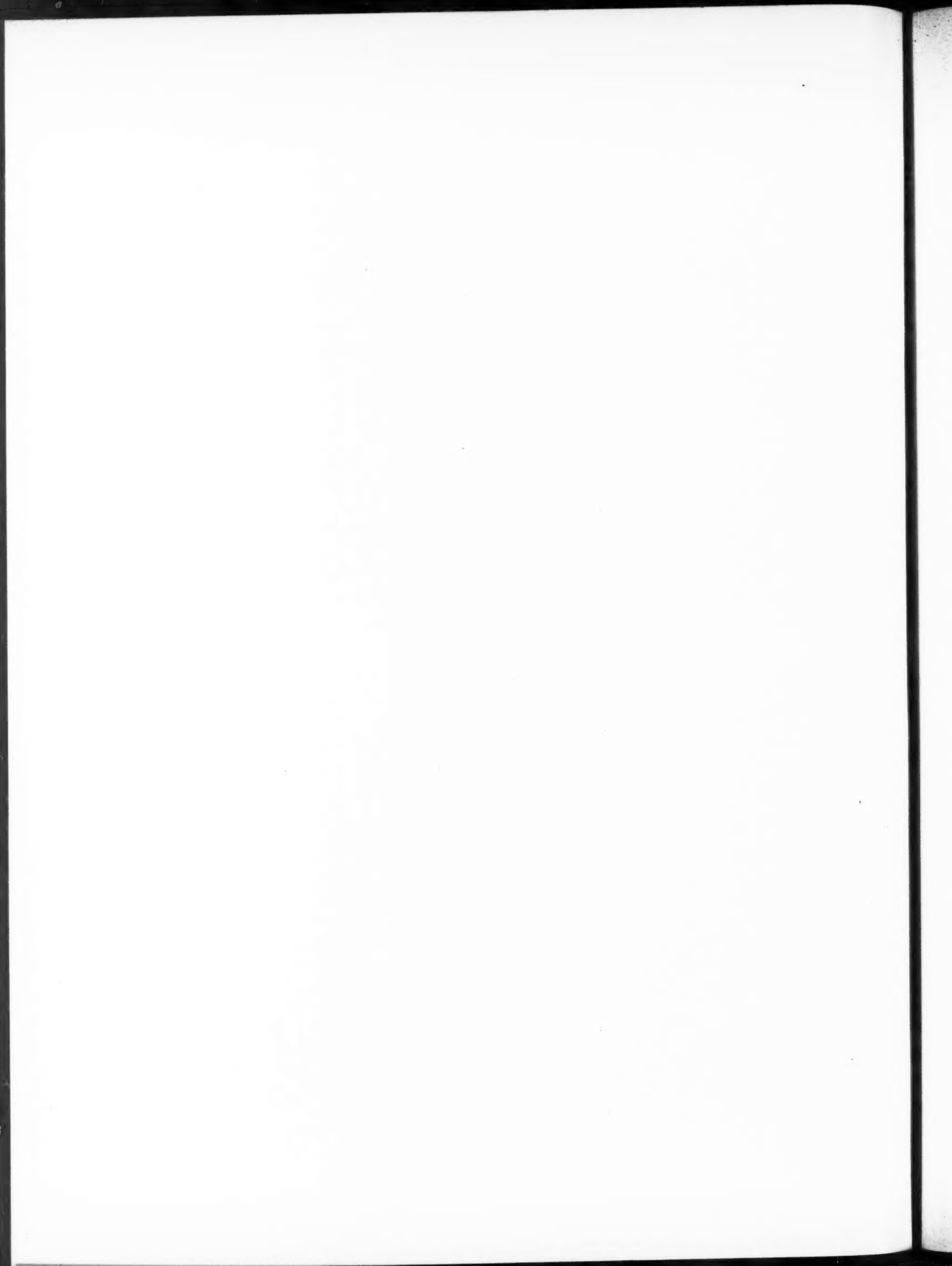


LAMPS, GILLINDER & SONS, PHILADELPHIA.
STAINED GLASS, TIFFANY GLASS CO., N. Y.



GLASSWARE, PHENIX GLASS CO., PITTSBURG.
EXHIBITS BY SCHOLARS, INDUSTRIAL ART SCHOOL.





foreigners can never lose faith in the destinies of a people, who, as Webster says, "know how to contain themselves and define the boundaries of their own sovereignty."

The Pope, it appears, has ordered the preparation of a Memoir upon the negotiations and the intrigues that preceded the occupation of Rome and the ruin of the temporal power. This Memoir will contain unpublished letters from Victor Emmanuel, Napoleon III., and other personages. The aim of this Memoir is to prove that a conspiracy against the papal power had existed for a long time.

Emile Augier, whose death you have already learned, was one of the strongest among the modern French play-wrights. His comedies, the "Gendre de Monsieur Poivrier," the "Aventurière," "Philiberte," the "Effrontés," "Madame Caverlet," and the "Fourchambaults," to mention only these, are standard works at the Comédie-Française. "Augier's prose," says M. Sarcey, the eminent critic, "enables us to call him the first dramatist of the day without Dumas, Sardou, Meilhac, or any other author protesting. He is always healthy and vigorous; the metal is at once solid and brilliant. It is the purest wheat of the French language. Augier can certainly be counted among our classical writers. His dialogues are models that can be placed in the hands of pupils as we do those of Molière. No one has approached any nearer to the master of masters." M. Augier was elected a member of the French Academy in 1858. He was born in 1820.

Those Americans who suffer so extremely every time they cross the British Channel on their way to the Continent, will be glad to hear that the project for building a bridge across that turbulent sheet of water has again come to the front. The plans have been shown at the Exhibition, and engineers in both England and France are working hard to arouse public opinion in favor of the enterprise. Mr. Gladstone has said that when a tunnel or bridge connects England and France the peace of the world will be assured, but a large number of his fellow-countrymen are not of the same opinion, for they absolutely oppose both of these schemes. However, the bridge project seems the more likely of the two at the present time. The distance across the Channel from Cape Gray Nose to a point near Folkestone, where it is proposed to touch the English shore, is about 24 miles. The authors of the project say that the bridge can be built in ten years, and at a cost of about \$172,000,000. The estimated annual freight traffic is 5,000,000 tons, and this, with one of the two million of travelers that annually cross the Channel, is said by the promoters of the scheme to be sufficient to make the enterprise remunerative.

ART.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF OBJECTS IN THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

WE take a great deal of pleasure in presenting with this issue of THE AMERICAN a sheet of illustrations of several of the most characteristic things in the Exhibition now open at Memorial Hall.

There are in the Exhibition several beautiful examples of glass manufacture. Our picture shows specimens of cut glass, the work of the Phoenix Glass Company, of Pittsburg. This cut glass is quite the equal in workmanship, in color, and in brilliance, of the best imported work, which had no competitor in our markets a very few years ago, and which still finds a considerable sale among us at prices appreciably higher than those at which the American goods are offered. If the exhibition at Memorial Hall does no more than this, it would have been well worth while to hold it, for the sake of demonstrating that in this important industry, where perhaps we have no special innovations or improvements to boast of, we have successfully established an extensive manufacture, and produced work as good as any that is made elsewhere. One regrets, of course, that the exhibit does not contain examples of the glass-blowers' art,—of the dainty and exquisitely colored work which we associate with Venice and Bohemia, and of the etching, engraving, and other forms of embellishment that find their application in this kind of work; but certainly in the class of products which is shown,—heavy cut glassware,—the display made by the Phoenix Co. leaves little to be desired.

The exhibit of the Chesapeake Pottery Company, of Baltimore, is interesting for the serious purpose to improve the forms of articles of every-day use which is evident throughout. The objects shown are fine and strong in body, and the forms are almost without exception not only well adapted to the uses for which they are intended, but indicate much intelligence regarding the artistic principles involved. For example, the objects are frankly moulded not turned, and have as a consequence unhesitatingly broken with the traditions of the potter's wheel; and the shapes, while not revolutionary and therefore disturbing, are fresh and novel enough. Again, the decoration is, in the newer patterns at least admirably adapted not only to the lines and surfaces to

which it is applied, but also to the character of the forms. Thus, if the shape is suggestive of Saracenic traditions, as is often the case, the decoration is unmistakably Saracenic too; and so on. No more chaste and intelligent work than this is on its own ground, is exhibited.

The exhibit of Messrs. Gillinder & Sons, of Philadelphia, is devoted mainly to pressed glassware, and to decorated opal, as applied to lamps and shades. The improvements which have been made in recent years in the manufacture of pressed glass are mainly mechanical rather than artistic, it is true; but they are very great, nevertheless, and have affected not only the methods of fashioning the objects, but also the composition of the glass itself. It is tougher and stronger than anything produced a few years ago, while it almost rivals in brilliancy the cut crystal. Those who remember the objects in pressed glass which were made at the Centennial Exhibition and sold as souvenirs, need only to be reminded that that kind of work was the very best we could do at that time, to appreciate the advance for which these products of Mr. Gillinder stand, on which one is unable to find the lines of the mould, and whose body appears to be hardly inferior to that of the cut crystal work except, of course, in weight and sonorous quality.

But it is, perhaps, in the lamps, after all, that the most conspicuous merit of this exhibit appears. There is, it is true, no great variety in the forms exhibited, nor is the painted decoration always so chaste and tasteful as one would like to see; but the types of lamps shown are thoroughly good, and the decoration is, for the most part, decidedly better than most of that to which we have now grown pretty well accustomed if not reconciled. The tendency of late years in the making of lamps has undoubtedly been too much in the direction of unquiet and unstable, not to say distracting, effects,—bodies inconvenient and inelegant, stands without any sense of security about them, and shades which were not only no shades at all but which positively added to the glare they were supposed to lessen. And so one notes with satisfaction the generous proportions and well-designed forms of these lamps exhibited by the Messrs. Gillinder.

The displays made by R. J. Allen, Son & Co. are numerous and rich, and add greatly to the attractiveness of the exhibition. They include an exceedingly beautiful collection of cut glass, a large exhibit of lamps, and a large and varied exhibit of pottery and porcelain. The glass exhibit is especially attractive and includes a much greater range of interest than that made by any other exhibitor. The work is entered for exhibition and sale only, not in competition, and the names of manufacturers are not often given, but we are assured that it is with very few exceptions American work, and probably contains nothing that was not, or at least could not be, produced by our own workmen. The interesting exhibit of the Warwick China Company of Wheeling, W. Virginia, which has doubtless been an agreeable surprise to many visitors as showing a degree of excellence on the part of our Southern neighbors which was hardly expected, forms part of the display which is made by the Messrs. Allen. The illustration shows how attractive some of the specimens in this collection are, and the most extended description would add little to the reader's information on this point.

The china exhibit of The Ott & Brewer Co., of Trenton, consisting mainly of examples of their delicate "Belleek" ware, is another instance of a European industry successfully,—one is almost tempted to say triumphantly—transferred to America, as the manufacture of cut glass has been, and as that of silk is rapidly being, so transferred. The "Belleek" of this firm is not only quite the equal of the European variety, it is identical with it, alike in the delicacy of its substance, the grace of its forms, the daintiness of its decoration, and the brilliance and purity of its glaze. That this statement implies certain limitations as well as excellencies is true enough. It is in the element of design that the exhibit is weakest; and, after all, as the Irishman said, "to be as good as our fathers we must be better." But this element is precisely the one which cannot be transported. The workmen come and bring their skill, but the artistic principle must be a native principle after all; besides, your artist don't emigrate. And so we shall have to depend upon our own efforts to train and develop artists at home; meantime the manufacturers are doing their part in developing the industries to the highest point on the mechanical side.

If we leave the delicate "Belleek" and turn to the heavier wares which have to bear the burdens and do the every-day work of the world, we shall find an extremely good exhibit from this firm, too, whose printed decoration underglaze deserves special notice. Anybody can print or paint overglaze, but such work is not durable where the objects to which it is applied have to stand the wear and tear of actual use; and we are rapidly outgrowing the taste for ware so decorated, and nothing is better, after all, than the honest underglaze blue exhibited by this firm.

The work shown by the Rookwood Pottery of Cincinnati fully sustains the excellent reputation of this establishment as the foremost one among us in the manufacture of wares of a purely decorative character. In the grace and variety of forms as well as the extreme richness of the color and the quality of the glazes, the Rookwood ware is still preëminent among American productions, and is probably not surpassed on its own ground by any of those of Europe. The excellence attained here represents an amount of enterprise, and patient, courageous perseverance on the part of the promoters which cannot be too highly praised. The possibilities of an industry almost undreamed of a few years ago have been developed to an enterprising extent and a corps of artisans trained to do work of the most faultless kind where but yesterday there were only feeble experimenters and hopeless amateurs. We note with extreme pleasure that the public appreciation of this beautiful work seems to be rapidly growing and that the sales made and orders taken at this exhibition have been very numerous.

The stained glass windows of Tiffany & Co. are noticeable, and have been already spoken of at some length in these columns as among the most characteristic things in American glass; and the qualities that distinguish American work from that of Europe can hardly be studied to more advantage than in this exhibit. Not that the work shown indicates fairly the quality of this firm's productions, for they have done much better things than these; but these were probably the best windows available for exhibition purposes at this time, and answer well enough, after all, for the comparison which an examination of them invites. Their great merit consists in the fact that they are glass, not paint, as those produced in Munich and London undoubtedly are; and there is certainly no comparison to be made between the richness and brilliance of their color-quality, and the character of the transparent pictures,—for they are no more than that produced by processes not very different from those of the china decorator,—which the European work presents. The Tiffany windows are triumphs of artistic ingenuity in dealing with a stubborn material. Hard lines are softened and tones blended and modified by plating one color with another; and, most interesting process of all, perhaps, the gradation of tints and modeling of forms is produced, (except where flesh has to be represented), either by varying the thickness of the glass, by causing it to wrinkle as it cools, or by streaking one color with another while the metal is still in a semi-fluid condition.

The mechanical difficulties encountered in putting such glass together can only be appreciated by those who take the trouble to examine the windows with a good deal of care. The glass in European painted windows is practically of a uniform thickness; and to fasten the pieces together with strips of lead which constitute a kind of sash, perfectly flexible, readily cut wherever desired, and fastened with a drop of solder, was easy enough. But where glass is a quarter of an inch thick in one place and two or three inches in another, that is another matter; and it is in overcoming these mechanical difficulties without sacrificing the essential artistic principle involved, that the great merit of this exhibit consists.

REVIEWS.

MENTAL EVOLUTION IN MAN. Origin of Human Faculty. By George John Romanes, M. A., LL. D., F. R. S. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1889.

THIS important work by the accomplished author of "Animal Intelligence" and "Mental Evolution in Animals," is only the first installment of an extensive and elaborate examination of the rise and development of the mental and moral life of man. Later volumes are promised, dealing separately with the Intellect, Emotions, Volition, Morals, and Religion. The author assumes as a basis for his reasoning the general theory of evolution, as it is held by perhaps the majority of biologists, regarding the chain of descent as unbroken from the lowest form of life to the animal life of man, but recognizing a gulf which must be bridged in passing further to human mind and morals. It is the purpose of the present volume to furnish this bridge, or rather to show that it is furnished already by the rudimentary psychical life of the intelligent brutes, and the beginnings of human psychical life of the individual and the race.

The argument of the book is divided into two parts, which may be called the strictly psychological and the philological. In the former the author argues at length that the difference between man and brute does not lie in the fact that man has general or abstract ideas and the brute only ideas of particular objects; but in the fact that the process of compounding ideas which can be shown to be present in the brute is carried, with the aid of language, much further in man. The difference in the two minds is, he claims, one of degree and not of kind. From the idea of a particular thing a mind does not pass, he argues, at a single jump, to the consciously constructed and named concept. Two or more

similar images first fuse and give us the rudimentary class image pictured in the composite photograph, and this, which Mr. Romanes named the *recept*, passes gradually by wider and wider generalization into the concept, properly so called. All the more intelligent lower animals, it is claimed, can be shown to possess and to use such *recepts*. The dog makes a distinction between good-to-eat and not good-to-eat, and the sea bird, in settling quietly upon land and diving energetically into the water, must have some confused generic idea of to-be-settled-upon and to-be-dived-into, with one of which the particular visual impression it has at any moment must agree. Certainly the aspect of the water over which a bird is flying, varies, and if the creature is able, notwithstanding considerable differences in appearance, to class together these somewhat different images, and act in a similar way towards any member of the class, we may reasonably infer a mental state analogous to that of the as yet speechless child, which evinces a pleasurable excitement at anything which resembles a bottle. Mr. Romanes maintains that the mental life of the child, up to the time when it begins to speak, does not materially differ from that of the dog or the ape.

It has been claimed that the striking and important difference between man and brute lies in the use of language with all it implies. This is not denied, but here too it is claimed there is a progression and not an abrupt change. All communication of information may fairly come under the head of language, and no one would think of denying that animals communicate information in many ways,—sometimes even by tones of the voice. It is generally held, however, that they do not intelligently articulate, and consequently cannot be said to use *speech*. This Mr. Romanes attacks, and his argument and illustrations will be found most curious and interesting. The most intelligent animals, the dog and anthropoid ape, are, he says, prevented from a rudimentary use of speech, not by intellectual deficiency, but by anatomical incapacity. We have talking birds, but these are intellectually on a lower level, and we cannot expect too much of them. Nevertheless, he maintains that at times they truly speak with a meaning, and extend the names of persons and things to denote what is recognized as similar. We are reminded in reading some of the instances given of Locke's story of Prince Maurice and the Brazilian parrot. The following, quoted from Mr. Darwin, is a good case:

"Admiral Sir J. Sullivan, whom I know to be a careful observer, assures me that an African parrot, long kept in his father's house, invariably called certain persons of the household, as well as visitors, by their right names. He said 'good morning' to everyone at breakfast, and 'good night' to each as they left the room at night, and never reversed these salutations. To Sir J. Sullivan's father he used to add to the 'good morning' a short sentence, which was never repeated after his father's death. He scolded violently a strange dog which came into the room through an open window, and he scolded another parrot (saying, 'You naughty Polly!'), which had got out of its cage and was eating apples on the kitchen table."

As concerns the understanding of languages, it is shown that with certain animals unable to articulate this may be carried very far. "Sally," the chimpanzee now in the Zoological Gardens in London, is described as resembling in this respect a child a little before it learns to talk. She may, for example, be induced to push a straw through any particular mesh in the grating of her cage by such phrases as: "The one nearest your foot; now the one next the keyhole; now the one above the bar," etc., etc. Even when the keeper described a mesh as the one with a straw hanging through it, she found it for him.

It is of course impossible to give any detailed idea of the contents of the present volume in so limited a space. A wealth of material is marshalled to the service of the argument. In general, we may say that in the first half of the book the argument proceeds in the endeavor to show that the study of intelligent animals and the study of children force one to the conclusion that minds differ only in degree of development and not in nature; while the latter half undertakes to prove from philology that the mental life of man, as preserved in language, has developed from beginnings so insignificant as to justify an origin in gesture and in an inarticulate tone-language not essentially different from that now observed among the brutes. In the philological argument Mr. Romanes is confessedly not on his own ground, but he shows a wide acquaintance with the literature of the subject, and his discussion is interesting even apart from the issue it has directly in view.

Into the merits of the question at dispute we will not here attempt to enter. We merely say that in our opinion Mr. Romanes has made the best argument as yet put forward on his side, and has discovered some real weaknesses in the utterances of his chief opponents, Mr. Mivart and Prof. Max Müller. We could wish the book less polemic in tone, with a less constant repetition

of the words "my opponents." We could wish also a greater lucidity of style; and less repetition, for we believe clearness and force could have been better attained without a reiteration which sometimes grows wearisome. We could wish finally, in a book addressed to a general public, just a little more tenderness in handling the prejudices of the public, which objects to baldness and abruptness, and does not like the gorilla and the gentleman brought with unnecessary violence into close juxtaposition. We imagine the Philadelphia public, in particular, still devoted as it is to ancestor-worship in a modified form, will have a distinct repugnance to looking through Mr. Romanes's glasses at the family tree with the "hoary but not venerable" simian ancestor disporting himself in the branches. Nevertheless, the book is a remarkable one, and very fascinating.

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS; or What I Saw in the Schools of Germany, France, Austria, and Switzerland. By L. R. Klemm, Ph.D. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This is number twelve of the International Education Series, edited by Dr. William T. Harris, our new Commissioner of Education. It certainly is one of the most interesting. Even those who care little for pedagogical literature generally will be interested in what Dr. Klemm has to say of his observations at the best educational centres of the Continent, and in the abundant and graphic illustrations which illuminate the text.

The greater part of the book is given to Germany, and justly so. Germany is the country which has taken the lead of all others in treating the education of the people as a matter of earnest national concern. The school-master in that country is recognized as an important factor in the social structure of the country. He enjoys a permanence in office, and an assurance of promotion on his merits, such as American teachers must envy. And he makes himself felt. He has his own organs of appeal to the public, his organizations for the defense and promotion of educational interests, his ample recognition from the authorities as an important co-worker in national interests. He is not subject to the beck and nod of a board of ward politicians, and his salary is not the first victim, when these same politicians think it is necessary to be saving and economical, lest the dear people should call them to account.

Under this system there has grown up a class with whom teaching is hereditary, and who are teachers with all their hearts and for life, not simply as a makeshift while learning the elements of some other profession. And the members of this class cherish their own freedom and individuality as teachers, much better than with us. They do not duplicate each other, or act as echoes to the local superintendent. In fact they are independent thinkers as to the best way of conducting their own business, and the influence of the educational theories of the philosopher Johann Heinrich Herbart is especially great in Germany at the present time. As might be expected from this statement, the work of teaching is much less in the hands of women than in England and America. Woman is "made to keep her place," according to the German idea, in this, as in other departments of German life, and is not expected to obtrude herself into occupations which men prefer to appropriate for their own use.

Some of the facts brought out in the book we find especially worthy of attention. One is the way in which the teaching of Geography is made to begin with instructing the child about his own home and its neighborhood. Indeed, Geography is not taught as a body of given facts, but with a view to making the child perceive the operation of causes behind those facts. Other notable details include these: The elimination of much that has been taught under the name of Arithmetic, but has nothing properly to do with that science, and takes up much time that might be given to something else. While writing is everywhere good, there is seldom any formal copy-book teaching of it. In many schools the teacher is associated with the same class from its entrance to its leaving, passing with it from lower to higher forms, so as to preserve his personal influence over its members. Another fact is the great attention given to manual-training on the lines first laid down by the Finnish educator Cygnaeus, and frequently called the Russian method. Also the arts of design are assiduously cultivated, since our Centennial Exhibition showed the Germans they were lagging behind other countries, our own not excepted.

Very clever and well worthy of imitation are many of the contrivances for facilitating teaching which the Germans have produced, such as the *Setz-Kasten* for teaching spelling, the silhouette maps for geography. Dr. Klemm thinks we have nothing to learn from Germany in the heating and ventilation of our schools, but much in the matter of decorating them. Yet he praises the contrivance for controlling ventilation he found at Hamburg, and also the methods in use for testing the pupils' eyesight and for adjusting the benches exactly to the size of the students.

SIX PORTRAITS—DELLA ROBBI, CORREGGIO, BLAKE, COROT, GEORGE FULLER, AND WINSLOW HOMER. By Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1889.

It is a long way from Della Robbia's Singing Boys to Homer's "Voices from the Cliff,"—from the streets of fifteenth century Florence to the Atlantic Coast,—nearly five centuries that stretch from the early growth of modern art to its latest trans-Atlantic development. Mrs. Van Rensselaer's subjects are all men of strong individuality who gave rather than received impulse and direction. With less of strong realism and at the same time less of classic beauty than Donatello, there is a peculiar grace and tenderness in the work of Lucas, combined with a most interesting naturalism, which gives a strong individual charm to his figures. Mrs. Van Rensselaer calls attention to a fact which is often overlooked, that although Lucas's name is most frequently associated with the blue and white enamelled relief work which he was the first to use in decoration, yet his greatest force and delicacy is shown in his sculptor's work, where the fine individual touch of the hand is not at all disguised, as it is in some measure when overlaid with the glaze.

The essay on Blake is the most interesting, as his genius has the fascinating quality of the inimitable, and his often imperfect handiwork is illuminated by wonderful power of inward vision. But the most marvellous thing about Blake is that he was English and of the eighteenth century. Mrs. Van Rensselaer truly says: "It is difficult indeed, to realize that Blake lived when and where he did. . . that Stothard, with his graceful shallowness, should have been the most popular of his brethren, and Flaxman the greatest artist of the day; difficult indeed, for there is nothing in modern art to compare for original, daring, unreflective energy, with the gesture of the Almighty where he says, 'Behold now Behemoth which I made,' nothing to equal to the rhythmic grace of composition in the group of Job amid his daughters, and nothing to exceed the beauty of the principal figure; in 'I am young and ye are old.'" The "hand and brain," it is true, were not quite evenly "paired;" had they been so Blake would have stood in the small group of the first men of the first rank. The will at times "felt the fleshy screen," and the vision of the poet was sometimes greater than the hand of the artist could compare. Yet again we are thrilled for a moment with the feeling that we have had a glimpse of "the things which are not seen, which are eternal." Just as in Blake's strange, irregular verse we enter for a few steps into that unknown, nameless land, the gate of which none but the poet can unlock for us.

The chapter on Corot—for "portrait" is hardly an appropriate title for these outlines and impressions—gives a pleasant sketch of the big, happy, healthy sentimental Frenchman, who late in life became the most popular landscape painter of his day; the simplest, most idyllic spirit, dreaming his woodland dreams far from the boulevard, who was yet the product of all that is most bourgeois and most Parisian—a hair-dresser and a milliner!

Mrs. Van Rensselaer's style is pleasant and easy; she loves her subject and has studied it carefully; but she gives no very fresh impressions, and there is more enthusiasm than originality in her views.

LORA: THE MAJOR'S DAUGHTER. By W. Heimburg. Translated by Mrs. J. W. Davis. New York: Worthington Co.

The events in this very German tale of love are chiefly furnished by the matrimonial complications of the various characters, most of whom are engaged or married at least twice. Lora, "the major's daughter," though why she should be so, *par excellence*, does not appear, as she has two sisters, secretly engages herself to the hero, who is, of course, a professor. Then, to save a worthless brother from deserved disgrace, and her family from financial disaster, she suddenly resolves upon that most unblest of all sacrifices, a marriage with a rich, vulgar man whom she detests and despises, sending only a word of farewell to her absent lover, which is treacherously withheld by her younger sister, who has herself long cherished a fancy for the professor. Circumstances luckily part Lora from her husband within a few hours after their marriage, and during her husband's sudden, unexpected absence in America she discovers that she has been fortunate enough to marry a villain as well as a coarse, underbred man. An American wife appears upon the scene and releases Lora from the consequences of her sacrifice. Meantime the discarded professor has been entangled in another secret engagement to the younger sister, though of course his heart still belongs to the, as he supposes, faithless Lora. Katie soon wearies of her lover, whom she finds very fatherly and much less exciting than she had expected, and quietly throws him over for a rich young officer who appears as a rival. Of course a duel ensues which plunges the professor into a year of interesting pallor and invalidism. Katie, meantime, distracted by the complications of her treachery, dies of brain fever, so the stage is cleared for the reunion of the real lovers.

Lora is the typical German heroine of the "Marlitt" style, "devoured with the hate of hate, the scorn of scorn, the love of love." She carries her little head so very high that one feels sure the muscles of her neck must have often ached sadly. Some of the characters are sufficiently life-like, but the plot is weak and sentimental. The translation is well done and is in easy, colloquial English.

DADDY JAKE THE RUNAWAY, AND OTHER STORIES. By "Uncle Remus," (Joel Chandler Harris.) New York: The Century Co.

This last performance of Mr. Harris is a comparatively slight one, but it has much of the characteristic flavoring of the best work of that amiable and accomplished writer. The story which gives the book its title is of some length, and fills about half the volume. The remaining half is made up of a dozen or so of short pieces, sketches, and stories, of which the most noticeable are those entitled "How a Witch was Caught," "How a Terrapin was Taught to Fly," "The Rattlesnake and the Polecat," and "Brer Rabbit and the Gingercakes." In these and divers others, the Rabbit, the most timorous and defenseless of creatures, is yet humorously made the hero of the woods and the fields, and his antics are as oddly pleasing as ever. Mr. Harris's invention does not fail him, or else he has a bottomless reservoir of information derived at first hands from colored folk-lore. In "Daddy Jake" there is much of this element also, but here we have a little motive, involving human interest. The story tells of an old slave who through the brutal treatment of an overseer runs from home and hides in a corn-brake. Only the overseer has ill-treated him, however; he is a favorite with "the family," and especially with two children of the house, who, learning of Daddy's defection make up their minds to go in search of him and bring him home. The story of their journey in an open boat, and of their getting lost in the trackless forest, has a pathetic interest. They do not discover Daddy Jake, but he finds them exhausted and asleep many miles from home, like another pair of babes in the wood. He carries them to his hiding place, where they find a whole company of runaways, and where a night is spent around the fire that is quite to the heart of the inventor of Uncle Remus, and to the hearts of his readers. The home-coming follows, of course, and nothing could be pleasanter than the whole of this pretty conceit. The publishers have got this book up with some good pictures, and it will no doubt prove a taking holiday venture.

INVOLUNTARY IDLENESS. An Exposition of the Cause of the Discrepancy existing between the Supply of, and the Demand for, Labor and its Products. By Hugo Bilgram. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

This little volume is one of the papers read at the last meeting of the American Economic Association, in this city last winter. Its author thinks well enough of it to believe it deserves more than the brief abstract given in the Transactions of the Association, and in this estimate we agree with him. His object is to ascertain the reason for the curious blockade of productive energies, which we call a depression of business. He maintains that as every offer of labor-service means a demand on the part of the offerer for some other product, there should be always a perfect equality of demand and supply in the labor market, and that when this equilibrium is interrupted, it is the business of the economist to ascertain what is its reason for the interruption. He rejects the explanations which have been given, examining each in its turn, and finally reaches the conclusion that the cause of a depression is a want of money circulation. In the course of his argument he runs foul of the Ricardoan theory, that the value of money is in the inverse ratio to its volume, showing how this supposition rests on a theory of value which Ricardo himself has refuted. In this attack on the mechanical theory of the functions of money, which lies at the root of so much fallacious reasoning in this field, we are thoroughly in agreement with Mr. Bilgram, but not in his attack on the charging of interest for the use of money.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

THE fourth volume of the new edition of *Chambers's Encyclopedia*, (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.), is just issued. It extends from "Dionysius," in D, to "Friction," in F, and includes many important topics. Among those which strike the eye in the list of the notable, are Diphtheria, by George Gilray, M. D.; Drama, by George Saintsbury; Druidism, by Professor Rhys; Europe, by Professor James Geikie, and Earthquakes by the same; Education, by Dr. J. G. Fitch; Egypt, by S. Birch and Stanley Lane-Poole; Electricity, by Prof. Corgill G. Knott; England, and its dependent topics of Language, Literature, etc., by several writers, including Prof. Henry Morley and Rev. Dr. Littledale; Ethnology, by Prof. A. H. Keane; Evolution, by Prof. Patrick Geddes; Feudalism, by J. W. Brodie Innes; and Free Trade, by Prof. J.

S. Nicholson. France has its history done by Prince Krapotkine, and its History, Language, and Literature by F. F. Roget. There are many important biographies. Six articles of note are by American writers, and are copyright in this country by the Messrs. Lippincott Company: District of Columbia, Dollar, Duluth, Florida; Benjamin Franklin, by John Bigelow; and Emerson, by Dr. Holmes. The last-named article is of some length, covering nearly three pages, and is a capital piece of condensed but critical description.

There are maps in this volume of the District of Columbia, England, and Florida; of Europe, political, physical, and historical; and of France, by provinces and by departments. All are good, and the whole volume is so crowded with matter of interest that the reviewer finds it difficult to lay it aside. Perhaps we should add that the article on Free Trade is very fairly written, giving a good idea of the arguments on both sides of the question, though closing,—as we should expect,—with a judgment that on the whole Protection is not to be preferred.

Mr. H. D. Traill undertakes, at this late day, a defensive biography of Strafford,—him who prescribed for Charles the First that policy of "Thorough" that was in large measure the cause of their losing their heads from their shoulders. The volume is one of the series of "English Men of Action," (Macmillan & Co.), and it is well done as a piece of literary work, but historically it claims more for Strafford than can be conceded, unless the whole judgment of modern times upon the English internal convulsions of the Seventeenth Century is to be revised and reversed. Apparently Mr. Traill is ready for this: the last paragraph in his book runs as follows:

"Popular government has had as yet but a very brief history; and when we compare the seven generations or so of its existence with the ages which preceded its establishment, we cannot wonder that so many minds are recurring to the examination of abandoned political ideals, and that the once imposing train of believers in the divine right of Democracy is diminishing every day."

Perhaps Mr. Traill belongs to that secret organization which hopes to restore the Stuart line, and bring back again the days of the divine right of kings?

Dr. Edward Eggleston has added to his recently issued series of histories of the United States a primary one, with the title "A First Book in American History; With Special Reference to the Lives and Deeds of Great Americans." This volume, like the two more advanced ones, is concise and simply phrased, and is illustrated with the greatest care and skill; but besides, it follows the plan of presenting the narrative of American events from the first discovery by white men to the end of the War for the Union by a series of biographic sketches. "A child is interested, above all, in persons," says Dr. Eggleston, and adds that: "Biography is for him the natural door into history." (Is there, by the way, such a thing as a natural door?) He therefore sketches the careers of a few conspicuous figures: Columbus, the Cabots, John Smith, Pocahontas, Hudson, Standish, Penn, King Philip, Nathaniel Bacon, Franklin, Washington, Jefferson, Daniel Boone, Fulton, General Harrison, Jackson, Morse, and Abraham Lincoln,—and these, with half a dozen chapters that detail general events rather than describe individual action, cover the ground. It is a very attractive book, and will well introduce the more advanced ones. (New York: D. Appleton & Co.)

Ten lectures by Augustus C. Thompson, on "Foreign Missions," are published by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. Mr. Thompson is the author of a previous work on "Moravian Missions," and these lectures were delivered on a foreign missionary lectureship founded in Hartford Theological Seminary. They are necessarily technical in character, being addressed to young men looking forward to the pastorate, and discussing its duties in connection with this field. But they are animated and pointed, and logical, in that their author appears to hold the old orthodox theory as to the condition of the heathen, and not either that of Andover, or that of Mr. Joseph Cook, now so widely accepted by the opponents of Andover. We find most to interest us in the last lecture, which is an account of the London Missionary Conference of 1888.

Mr. Joel Cook's merits as a writer of agreeable and instructive books of travel are well known. He has here collected ("An Eastern Tour at Home," David McKay, Philadelphia), another series of his letters to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, and the book, if not having the romantic interest of the "Holiday Tour in Europe," has apt value of its own. This "Tour" is mainly through the manufacturing districts of New England, and the narrative embodies much information in pleasant style. The greater part of

it, no doubt, would be thought familiar knowledge, yet really it will be new to the vast majority of readers.

A book called in English "My Good Friend," from the French of Adolph Belot, is published as the first number of a new Series, styled "The Banner Library," (New York: Worthington & Co.). This kind of a banner, it strikes us, does not deserve to be exalted. "My Good Friend" is a silly sensational story, principally concerned with gambling at Monte Carlo. It is not calculated to do any one any good.

Another of Oliver Optic's "Blue and Gray Series" (Lee & Shepard,) is "Within the Enemy's Lines," which is marked by the popular features of preceding volumes in this enterprise. The scenes are connected with the war of the Rebellion, and the incidents are alleged to be founded on fact. Mr. Adams declares his purpose of being equally fair to both sides, but there is perhaps more of a leaning to the Confederates than northern readers will find agreeable, or consider necessary. It looks as though these books were rather designedly prepared for a southern market.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE forthcoming volume of Tennyson is delayed, it is now announced, in consequence of a new poem he is writing. It is declared the volume will give remarkable proof of the "staying power" of the poet.

Miss Katharine Wormeley is to follow her striking translations of Balzac with an English version of George Sand's "*Les Maitres Sonneurs*." She gives it the title, "The Bagpipers."

A new series is announced by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. under the title of Great Explorers and Explorations. Beginning with the earliest times the series will extend until it includes the more recent investigators of the dark places of the earth. The first volume, "John Davis, the Navigator," is now ready. "Palestine" by Major Conder of the Royal Engineers, the leader of the Palestine Exploring Expedition, will be the next volume of the series, and "Sir John Franklin," "Mungo Park and the Niger," "Bruce and the Nile," "Saussure and the Alps," will succeed in rapid succession.

Mr. Bjornson's new novel, called in English "In the Ways of God," is about ready. It describes the careers of two friends, one a free-thinker the other a Christian. The book has occupied Mr. Bjornson a long time and much is expected of it.

Early in the new year Messrs. Putnam will begin the publication of a series entitled "Heroes of the Nations," being biographical studies of the lives and work of a number of representative historical characters about whom have gathered traditions of the nations to which they belonged. With the life of each typical character will be presented a picture of the national conditions surrounding him during his career. The series will be under the general editorial supervision of Evelyn Abbott of Balliol College, Oxford, and will be published by Messrs. Putnam in London as well as in New York.

Mr. P. L. Ford is preparing a collection of the wit and wisdom of Franklin, under the title, "Sayings of Poor Richard."

A Bibliographical Agency has been founded at Berlin. It is divided into four sections, the first of which will furnish to clients any scientific information required; the second will execute such bibliographical work as may be intrusted to it; the third will facilitate the buying and selling of books and libraries; the fourth undertakes all sorts of translations. The agency will publish a yearly report of its work.

Brander Matthews and G. H. Jessop are collaborating in a work to have the title "A Tale of Twenty-Five Hours."

A new edition of Dickens is to be published by Chapman & Hall, in 54 shilling volumes, each containing 160 pages and 20 pictures. Fifty thousand copies of the edition will be printed.

It is satisfactory to hear that a biography of Lord Chancellor Erskine is shortly to be published, for Lord Campbell's life of that great man was not one of his best productions. The promised work, which is by Mr. Stuart Erskine, will contain a number of very interesting letters from George IV., Charles James Fox, Sheridan, Lord Gray, Lord Eldon, and other celebrated personages of that period, and a chapter is to be devoted to the case of Queen Caroline, in which Lord Erskine played a most creditable part.

The new edition of the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" is to be known as the Birth-day Edition, a souvenir of Dr. Holmes's four score years.

"John Ward, Preacher," has passed its fiftieth thousand in America, and has been added to Baron Tauchnitz's list.

In view of the efforts for the suppression of the African slave trade, interest will be taken in the announcement that Longmans, Green & Co. are about to publish an authorized life of Cardinal Lavigerie, the Roman Catholic Primate of Africa, which will contain a full statement of the means by which he proposes to check this abominable traffic.

Mr. W. M. F. Petrie has recently written a work entitled "Historical Scarabs."

Meyer of Amsterdam has published a book by D'Ablain van Giessenburg on the Evolution of religious ideas in Mesopotamia and in Egypt.—Dieterich of Göttingen brings out a work by Prof. George Hoffmann on some Phœnician Inscriptions.—Trübner will publish a new Arabic-English Dictionary, comprising 120,000 Arabic words with an index of 50,000 English words, by Habib Anthony Salomé.

The October number of the *Bibliotheca Sacra* contains a translation of M. Dieulafoy's article on the Book of Esther and the Palace of Ahasuerus, from the *Revue des Etudes Juives*. The article makes strongly for the historical character of the Book of Esther.

T. & T. Clark will publish a translation of Franz Delitzsch's new edition of his "Commentary on Isaiah."

Baron Haussman is preparing an edition of his memoirs in four volumes.

Prof. Alfred Holder is going to publish a thesaurus of old Celtic.

The sixpenny edition of Kingsley's "Hypatia" is apparently going to be as popular as the sixpenny "Westward Ho!" It is interesting to record the history of the book. The first edition was published in two volumes by Parker in 1853; and a one-volume edition in 1856. A new edition was issued by Macmillan & Co. in 1863, and reprinted by them fifteen times. The "Eversley edition" appeared in 1881, making in all nineteen editions in thirty-seven years. This is indeed not a bad record. How few books within the same period have done so well.

Leslie Stephen is in better health and will resume shortly his labors on the "Dictionary of National Biography."

Prof. W. Robertson Smith's first course of lectures at Cambridge will be on "The Comparative Grammar of the Semitic Languages." He has just written a work on the "Religion of the Semites."

White & Allen's leading book is Sheridan's "Rivals," containing five full-page designs in water-colors, reproduced in facsimile by the photo-aquarelle process. The illustrations, of which there are forty-five in black and white, are by Frank M. Gregory.

Miss Amy Levy left besides the new poems already announced, a volume of short stories, to be published by Fisher Unwin, London.

The Yale corporation has established the "Woolsey Professorship of Biblical Literature." The foundation, \$50,000, was given by a few men who desire their names to remain unknown. Prof. Wm. R. Harper will give instruction in the new department.

The third volume of the reminiscences of Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg is to make its appearance ere long. The volume will extend in matter up to the formation of the German Empire, in 1871.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE important action taken this week by the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania on several subjects,—elsewhere alluded to,—bears especially upon its scientific work. It was resolved to begin the collection of objects and specimens to form ultimately a great museum, "illustrating the life history of the globe and its occupants." These will be scientific, artistic, industrial, and literary, and the museum will thus be more comprehensive in its scope than either the Academy of Natural Sciences in this city, or the Metropolitan Museum of New York. The circular issued in connection with the subject speaks of the work already in progress toward forming these collections. Dr. J. P. Peters, the University Hebrew professor, is pursuing explorations in Mesopotamia; Dr. D. G. Brinton, professor of American Archaeology and Linguistics, has begun a corresponding work in Arizona and New Mexico; Dr. C. C. Abbott, of Trenton, N. J., has undertaken to duplicate the large collection formed by him for the Peabody Museum at Cambridge, and to conduct explorations in various parts of this and other Middle States; and the Philadelphia Branch of the American Institute of Archaeology will undertake as its special field an active participation in the work of the Egyptian Exploration Society.

It is proposed that the entire Museum shall be under the charge of a Curator in Chief, with whom there will be a Staff of

Associate Curators. A system of Resident and Non-Resident Associates has also been adopted.

At the same time with the announcement of this important scheme, the Trustees elected Prof. Edward D. Cope to the chair of Geology, to succeed Professor Howells, whose resignation was accepted, accompanied by a vote of thanks for his many years of valuable service.

Announcement has been made that the museum of the Wagner Free Institute of Science, (at 17th street and Montgomery Avenue), which has been closed for some years, would be reopened, and a course of lectures has been laid out, the first of which was given on Monday evening by Professor Joseph Leidy, his topic being the general range of living forms. The following is the programme of the lectures for the season: Monday evenings, Professor Angelo Heilprin, Geology; Wednesday evenings, Professor Henry Leffmann, Chemistry; Thursday evenings, Professor Benjamin Sharp, Biology; Friday evenings, Professor Joseph T. Rothrock, Botany.

Prof. Heilprin is the curator of the Museum, and he and his assistants have been occupied lately in re-arranging and labeling the old collections and in disposing the recent additions, some of which are important. Dr. Leidy has purchased considerable material for the Museum on his recent trip to Europe, notably osteological specimens. The collections made by the Florida expedition of 1886 are also deposited here. The Museum aims to possess those specimens which will illustrate the principal outlines of natural history and be serviceable for general instruction, rather than to make an attempt to systematize collection. The collection of local minerals and fossil forms is to be made as complete as possible.

The *American Naturalist* announces a change in the management of its publication. This has been put into the hands of Messrs. Ferris Brothers, (Arch and Sixth streets), Philadelphia, who will issue in a day or two their first number, and who are well equipped for making it thoroughly satisfactory in a typographic point of view. By delays in its issue under the former management, the number now to be put out is that for July, but it is promised that by issues once in three weeks or oftener the lost ground will be made up. The magazine is edited by Prof. Edward D. Cope and Prof. J. S. Kingsley, with an extensive list of associate editors, including Prof. Ryder of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. F. S. Lee of Bryn Mawr, Prof. Comstock of Cornell, Mr. W. N. Lockington, and others. Mr. Lockington devotes particular attention to the field of Geography and his summary of current results of exploration is a special feature of the *Naturalist*.

Prof. E. J. Houston has noticed and recorded some peculiar features of the hail which fell in this city during the short storm of October 1st. The usual alternate concentric layers of opaque and transparent ice were observed, the outer layer being oftenest opaque. On many of the stones well marked crystals of clear ice projected from their outer surfaces distances varying from an eighth to a quarter inch. It is difficult to account for the formation of these crystals without assuming a period of time in which the stones were in a state of rest, and this would be unlikely to occur during the usual progress of hail formation. Mr. W. P. Tatham has suggested that such conditions of comparative rest may be caused by ascending currents of air, and Prof. Houston is inclined to accept this view in this case.

A full reprint of the interesting address made by Dr. C. A. Harvey of New York, before the Franklin Institute in September, appears in the *Journal* for this month. Dr. Harvey's subject was the "Sanitary Disposition of the Dead," and he makes a suggestion on the subject which is original and has much to recommend it from a sanitary stand-point. It is proposed to place bodies in sepulchres arranged in rows in a concrete setting; there are conduits in the concrete which convey dry air through the chamber until the body is completely desiccated. The deleterious gases are passed through a furnace before their escape to outer air. The process is expected to require from two to five months for completion. Some further details of Dr. Harvey's plan do not recommend themselves so strongly to consideration as those we have mentioned, notably his proposal to build magnificent mausoleums for the reception of the bodies. It is quite possible that his idea has an element of value for those localities where a new mode of disposition is becoming necessary from the overcrowding of the cemeteries.

AMERICAN RIGHTS IN BEHRING SEA.¹

THE President's proclamation of March 21, 1889, merely recites section 1,956 of the Revised Statutes and the third section of the act of March 2, and gives warning against "violation of the laws of the United States." But obviously neither the act nor the proclamation was intended to declare the doctrine of *mare clausum* to be applicable to Behring Sea. They merely affirm that we will exercise our authority in the execution of a certain law wherever our dominion extends in that sea. It is left to be determined, if need be, how far that dominion extends.

An argument for preventing the unrestrained hunting of seals in Behring Sea which our late minister to Russia, Mr. Lothrop, heard presented by Russians, is of interest. Briefly stated, it is this: The seal fishery is the main resource of the people on the Asiatic shore of that sea for gaining a livelihood. Every people has conceded to it the control of such part of the sea contiguous to its coast as is essential to the protection of the inhabitants. The common rights to the open sea must be enjoyed in ways compatible with the safety, and certainly with the existence, of the people on its shores. Hence the Russians should control the seal fishery in their part of the sea.

No doubt the condition of the Siberians on that coast would present a strong case for generous action on the part of foreigners in abstaining from interference with their means of gaining a livelihood. By common consent, out of regard to the hardships of their life, fishermen are not disturbed in their pursuits in time of war. But can the Russian argument, even if it has validity for the Siberians, be used by us? We have without any scruple for half a century taken whales in the seas adjacent to them. We can hardly assert with much plausibility that the members of the Alaska Commercial Company, which has the monopoly of seal-catching on and near the Pribyloff Islands, can plead, *in forma pauperis*, for protection on grounds of charity.

It may be argued that, since most of the seals which are taken by the British breed on our soil in the Pribyloff Islands, we have an exclusive claim to them in the sea, or at any rate a right to protect them there from extinction. But some of them breed on Copper Island and Behring's Island, both of which belong to Russia. How is it possible to maintain any claim to ownership in seals on the high seas under any principle of law applicable to wild animals? We can acquire no property rights in animals *feræ nature* from their birth on our soil, except from the time that we hold them in our possession. A claim by Canada to the wild ducks hatched in her territory, after the birds have passed her boundary, would seem to be just as valid as ours to seals in the open sea.

I recall only one case which seems to furnish any analogy for the claim that we may regulate seal-fishing in the open waters of Behring Sea. The British government does regulate and control the pearl fisheries in the open sea from eight to twenty miles west of the northern end of Ceylon. But it is to be presumed that this is done under sufferance of other powers, because they have had no interest in interfering with the pursuits of the pearl-divers. Should they claim the right to seek pearls in those waters, it is not easy to see how Great Britain could oppose any argument except that of long acquiescence by them in her exclusive possession of the pearl grounds; and it is questionable whether that argument would have much weight.

It may be said that if we have no right to exclude other nations from taking seals in the open waters of Behring Sea, and if the law and treasury regulations, as they now stand, can be enforced against our own citizens in those same open waters, we are clearly discriminating against our own countrymen. The foreigners may kill seals at times and places forbidden to us. This is true. It is one of the anomalies and embarrassments of the present situation.

On the whole, we find no good ground on which we can claim as a right the exclusion of foreigners from the open waters of Behring Sea for the purpose of protecting the seals. If we have any good ground and are determined to stand on it, then we ought to proceed with more vigor in maintaining our policy. To send one little revenue steamer, carrying a small crew, into Behring Sea, and to dispatch on each of the captured vessels one man, a common seaman, as a prize crew or commanding officer, is simply absurd. Each of the vessels seized, instead of coming within the jurisdiction of a United States court, goes to a British port, files its claim for damage with the British authorities, and prepares for another voyage to the same waters in which it was captured. If, however, we have no right to seize foreign vessels in the open waters of Behring Sea, then we ought to lose no time in negotiating with the interested powers, especially Great Britain, Russia, and Japan, on the best method of preserving the seals from extermination and of

¹From an article by Pres. James B. Angell, of the University of Michigan, in the *Forum*, November.

securing to ourselves what we have a right to retain. Those powers showed, in the correspondence carried on with them by Secretary Bayard, their entire willingness to come to some understanding on the matter. It is so obviously for the interest of the above-named states that the seals should not be exterminated, that it cannot be difficult to make some satisfactory adjustment of the question.

The limits of this article compel brevity in treating the question of determining the boundary between Alaska and British America. The language of the treaty of cession in defining this boundary is copied from the treaty of 1825 between Russia and Great Britain, Articles III. and IV., as follows:

"ARTICLE III. Commencing from the southernmost point of the island called Prince of Wales Island, which point lies in the parallel of 54° 40' north latitude and between the one hundred and thirty-first and one hundred and thirty-third degree of west longitude (meridian of Greenwich), the said line shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland Channel as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the fifty-sixth degree of north latitude; and from this last-mentioned point the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast as far as the point of intersection of the one hundred and forty-first degree of west longitude (of the same meridian); and, finally, from the said point of intersection, the said meridian line of the one hundred and forty-first degree, in its prolongation as far as the Frozen Ocean, shall form the limit between the Russian and British possessions on the continent of America to the north-west.

"ARTICLE IV. With reference to the line of demarcation laid down in the preceding article, it is understood:

"First. That the island called Prince of Wales Island shall belong wholly to Russia. [Now by this cession to the United States.]

"Secondly. That whenever the summit of the mountains that extend in a direction parallel to the coast from the fifty-sixth degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the one hundred and forty-first degree of west longitude, shall prove to be at the distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia, as above mentioned, shall be formed by a line parallel to the winding of the coast, which shall never extend the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom."

The line thus indicated has never been surveyed. The importance of determining it before long is obvious. If, as is reported, there are valuable mines near the boundary, it is essential to the preservation of the rights of property and of life that the limits of the jurisdiction of the two nations be fixed.

The principal difficulties which have been suggested in determining and marking the boundary are the following: Some of the Canadians have maintained (I am not aware that the British government has taken such a position) that our maps do not correctly indicate the initial point of the line at Portland Channel. Their contention is probably without good ground. Again, while the treaty provides that the line "shall follow the summit of the mountains," it is affirmed, and so far as we now know with probable truthfulness, that the mountains do not form a range, but are so scattered here and there that it is impracticable to make a line that shall comply with the treaty. Furthermore, suppose it were practicable to run a line on the summit, the coast is so irregular and so indented with bays that it may not be easy to agree on a line from which to lay off the ten marine leagues referred to in the second paragraph of Article IV.

But even if all these obstacles are removed, the actual labor and cost of running the line in this wilderness will be very great. In 1872 our engineering officers estimated that the cost would be a million and a half of dollars, and the time required for the field work nine years, and for the mapping one more year. If, as seems probable from our scanty information, the line described is an impossible one to run, we shall have to agree on an arbitrary line run from some point in the south of the territory to some point in the neighborhood of the Chilkat Pass, so as to give us substantially the territory intended to be conveyed by Article IV. But it seems desirable that we should make some preliminary surveys before we take any decisive action. The British, who have had trading and scientific expeditions exploring British Columbia, doubtless know more of the region under consideration than we. They are ready to begin negotiations at once. Congress should not delay action. Our experience has shown us that boundary questions are not speedily settled. After a century of effort, we have at last determined nearly all our boundaries except this between Alaska and British Columbia. If we begin at once, it will be years before we shall have determined and marked this so that the lumberman and the miner on the Alaska mountains will know whether they are amenable to the authority of the United States or to that of Great Britain. It is the part of wisdom to settle this question of boundary while the debatable region is an unoccupied wilderness, rather than to wait until conflicts have arisen and blood has been shed.

To afford immediate relief in Asthma try Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which acts promptly by overcoming the spasmodic contraction of the wind-tubes, and by causing the ejection of the mucus which clogs them. For Whooping Cough, Croup and Hoarseness, this medicine is equally beneficial; while for all Pulmonary and Bronchial Disorders, it is both a palliative and a curative, and a sure and prompt remedy for all stubborn Coughs and Colds,

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- FEATHERS, FURS, AND FINS; or Stories of Animal Life for Children: Pp. 279. \$2.50. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.
- THE EARL'S RETURN. By Owen Meredith. Illustrated. \$1.50. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.
- CHATTERBOX FOR 1889-90. Pp. 412. \$1.25. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.
- THE SONG OF THE BROOK. By Alfred Tennyson. Illustrated by Wedworth Wadsworth. \$2.50. New York: Cassell & Co.
- MARGARET ELLISON: A STORY OF TUNA VALLEY. By Mary Graham. Pp. 325. \$1.25. (Philadelphia: For Sale by Booksellers.)
- SFORZA: A STORY OF MILAN. By William Waldorf Astor. Pp. 282. \$1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
- LORD STRAFFORD. By H. D. Traill. (English Men of Action.) Pp. 206. \$0.60. London and New York: Macmillan & Co.
- TO THE LIONS: A TALE OF THE EARLY CHRISTIANS. By Rev. Alfred J. Church. Pp. 258. \$1.25. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.
- JANE EYRE. By Charlotte Brontë. With an Introduction by Clement K. Shorter. Pp. 383. \$0.40. London: Walter Scott. (New York: W. J. Gage & Co.)
- LIFE OF GOTTHOLD EPHRAIM LESSING. By T. W. Rolleston. Pp. 218. \$0.40. London: Walter Scott. (New York: W. J. Gage & Co.)
- THE FAVORITE SPEAKER. By George M. Baker. Pp. 112. \$1.00. Boston: Lee & Shepard.
- THE WOOING OF GRANDMOTHER GREY. By Kate Tannatt Woods. [Illustrated.] \$2.00. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

DRIFT.

A VERY striking portrait of Miss Amelia B. Edwards, by our Pennsylvania artist, W. T. Smedley, is given in *Harper's Bazar*, issued last Saturday. Miss Edwards begins her lectures in this country this week (7th instant), at Brooklyn, her theme being "The Buried City of Ancient Egypt." A recent sketch of her, after referring to her successful work in fiction and poetry, speaks of her studies as an Egyptologist. It says:

"In 1874 and 1875 Miss Edwards with a party of friends made an extended journey through the country of the Nile, of which a pleasant record was subsequently printed by her under the title of 'A Thousand Miles Up the Nile.' This trip aroused in her a profound interest in the wonders of Egyptian antiquities, and was the immediate cause of her entering upon those archaeological studies which have made her one of the eminent Egyptologists of the age. It was due chiefly to her exertions on her return from this journey to England that the Egyptian Exploration Society was founded, of which since its organization she has been one of the honorary secretaries. For her original researches in this department of science she has received the degrees of Ph. D., LL. D., and L. H. D., honors rarely bestowed upon one of her sex. Besides her connection with the Egyptian Exploration Fund, Miss Edwards is a member of the Biblical Archaeological Society and of the Society for the Promotion of the Hellenic Studies, and is a Vice-President of the (British) National Society for Women's Suffrage."

From a Washington despatch to the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, sent the day after the election, we take this piece of testimony to the injury done by "patronage" to a party's real strength:

"A glance at the returns from the districts [in New York] which have been most liberally recognized, demonstrates that they are the very ones in which the Republicans either stayed away from the polls or deliberately voted to perpetuate the regime of Boss Hill, Papier Mache Wemple, and Ceiling Fraud Tabor. Take the Twenty-first Assembly district in New York city for example. Warner Miller a year ago carried it by a majority of about 1,500. Yesterday the Republican ticket got a plurality of scarcely one-tenth of that figure. Ernest H. Crosby, as a candidate for Assembly until last year, was accustomed to receive from one thousand to fifteen hundred majority. Lewis, Crosby's successor, gets less than one hundred and fifty. President Harrison has appointed more men to office from this district than from any other in the State. The Collector of the Port, the Surveyor, the United States District Attorney, the Minister to France, the Minister to Austria, the Judge of the Court of Arbitration at Cairo, a United States Commissioner for the Union Pacific Railroad, and at least a dozen more appointments of greater or less importance, have been awarded to the Twenty-first. Yet her showing on election day was nearly as bad as the districts in which the Republicans made little or no effort to win, and yet barely succeeded.

"What is true of the Twenty-first is also true of other districts which have been treated liberally, so far as patronage is concerned."

The Salt Lake *Tribune* says the Scandinavians are rapidly leaving the Mormon Church. The Scandinavian Methodists and Lutherans are the cause of it. For two years or so they have worked quietly, but most effectively, among the Scandinavian saints, and have cut swath after swath in the ranks of the church. They are being converted faster than the Elders can send over fresh supplies, and when once converted from Mormonism make excellent citizens.

Professor G. Frederick Wright, of Oberlin College, has a small flint-stone idol, recently brought up by a sand-pump near Boise City, Idaho, from a depth of 320 feet beneath the surface of the earth. He and many other scientists think it is the oldest mark of human life that has yet been discovered, and believe it to be the work of the antediluvian man. It shows its great age by the peculiar coating of an oxide of iron that covers it. It was brought to Professor Wright's attention by President Adams of the Union Pacific road, only a few weeks ago.

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*** We subjoin abridged table of contents.

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CONTENTS.

The Palaeontological Evidence for the Trans-
mission of Acquired Characters, . . . *Henry F. Osborn.*

Methods and Models in Geographic Teaching,
William M. Davis.

A New Cattle-Pest [illustrated], . . . *S. W. Williston.*

On a few Californian Medusæ [illustrated],
J. Walter Fewkes.

Notes on the Habits of some Amblystomas, . . . *O. P. Hay.*

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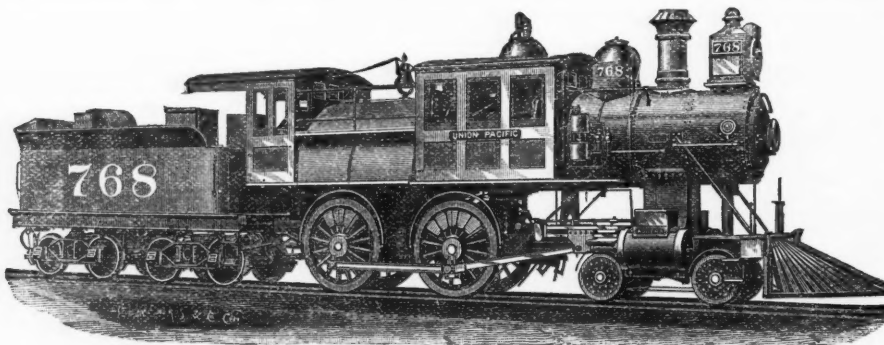
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